The Provincial Library

The Alderson News

Volume 5 ALDERSON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 10th, 1916 No. 7

N. E. Stuart & Co.

Formerly WIEST Grain Company.

We can still give you a good price on flour. Get our prices before you buy your stock.

We still have some APPLES at $2 00 per Box. Fine ones, too.

A few good Sheep Lined Coats at $6 50

We have just received the best Stock of Shoes that ever struck the town. The prices are low. Call in and see what they look like.

A good stock of Men's Underclothes and overshoes. We carry Shoes, Felts and overshoes for Women and Children.

N. E. Stuart & Co.

Coal & Wood Wood & Coal

If your coal pile is getting low, let us replenish it for you. Shipments of both Coal and Wood are hard to get this winter owing to the car shortage which has not righted itself yet.

Don't run short during this Zero weather. You need the heat, we need the business.

We keep in stock practically everything for Builders.

FINLAY & COMPANY
The Lumber People.

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Large and Small Tractors and Plows.

STARR WINDMILLS, DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS, BULL DOG FANNING MILLS, BUGGIES & DEMOCRATS

Overland Automobiles

Model 75 is only $850 f.o.b. Toronto.

Wait till you see the up-to-the-minute Car before buying

SCOLLARD and HEGY
AGENTS, ALDERSON.

:-: Of Local and Personal Interest :-:

LEAP YEAR DAY

February 29th. will be recognized throughout the Province of Alberta as a Special Red Cross Day, upon which extra efforts will be made towards increasing the Funds of the Red Cross Society. This was decided at a meeting held in the Red Cross Provincial Head Office, in Calgary on Wednesday evening. February 2nd. when representatives from Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medcine Hat and Calgary were present and, when His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta presided.

It is believed that the public will desire to recognize Leap Year Day in some special form this year and it is thought that this could not be better done than by using it for the benefit of Red Cross Work. The needs of the Red Cross are greater now than they have been at any time since the war began, and may be expected to grow as the months pass by. Notwithstanding the great generosity of the public in the past still further efforts are necessary in the future in the future in order that the work may be adequately maintained.

At the meeting a proposal, originated by Mr. Coll, of Edmonton, was presented providing for a special sale by all the merchants throughout the Province, on Leap Year Day, a percentage of the gross sales to be donated to the Red Cross. This scheme has already been started in Edmonton and district, and has been enthusiastically received there, the merchants believing that the extra purchasing of the day will compensate them for the percentage given. The meeting on Wednesday night decided to sanction this scheme for such localities as desired to introduce it, with the definite understanding that it was not to be carried out in any communities where the local branches might object, it being felt that in certain places the regular methods of subscription to the Red Cross might be interfered with. This, however, was left as a matter of local judgement, and the proposal itself endorsed.

It was decided to communicate with all the branches of the Society and all organizations working for it throughout the Province, advising them of February 20th. as a Red Cross Day and asking them to adopt some special means of bringing the claims of the Red Cross Society before their communities and the rural communities within their reach. It is expected that this will be done and it is hoped that, with loyal and concerted effort by all parts of the Province, Leap Year Day will, indeed, be a red letter day for the Red Cross Society of Alberta.

Mrs F J Brown returned on Friday after an extended visit to her old home in Port Hope, Ont. and also at Cleveland, Ohio.

Read Scollard and Hegy's new ad.

The Patriotic Fund, exclusive of the Jenner Fund is now over the $1.000 mark. If you didn't get in on the first 1000, get in now.

The Auction Sale of the Household goods of A J Theroux as conducted by Harry W Johnson Tuesday, was a big success. Good prices, too were realized. There was a good bunch of buyers present.

Dr. McEwen is this week travelling along the Empress Bassano Line examining Recruits for the 175th. Inspector Switzer and C,F. Jameson of Medicine Hat are also with the party.

Choice Chocolates in bulk, or in Fancy boxes at the Palace Ice Cream Parlor.

RED CROSS WHIST CLUB

A Red Cross Whist Club was organized at the residence of Mrs. O. J. Wood on the evening of Tuesday February 8th. There were about twelve ladies in attendance. The Club Officers for the coming season are as follows:---

President.—Mrs. O. J. Wood
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. W. G. Scollard
Sec.-Treas.—E. C. Hegy
Executive Committee.---Mrs. Vern Starr, Mrs. Cotter, Mrs. Woollven, Dr. McEwen and A. J. Drummond.

The Club will meet on Friday nights of each week. The first affair will take place on Friday evening Feb. 11th. in the Adanac Hall. The hostesses for the first evening are Mesdames Wood and Hegy. The admission to the Whist Drive will be Gentlemen, 25 cents.

Every cent of the receipts go to the Red Cross. The Ladies will supply the lunch. Dr. McEwen presents the use of the Hall free. R. H. Thornton at the Palace will make the coffee free of charge and the Alderson News will supply the tally cards. The object of the Club is a laudable one. Members of the Club will be notified of each meeting. and it is suggested that if they cannot attend they send in the admission fee.

The Boys of the 175th.

Boys from the Alderson district have been signing on in considerable numbers with the 175th. since it started recruiting at the Hat. Last week we noted the enlistment of George McKee of the Union Bank This week the Bank loses another clerk in the person of Frank Le Meseurier, the Ledger keeper. Mr. LeMeseurier enlisted on Monday last and has been attending to his duties at the Bank in his khaki uniform. Messrs. McKee and LeMeseurier leave to take up their military duties in a few days. Edward White of Bow Island arrived on Wednesday to assist in the Bank here. Other changes are likely to follow Roy Woollven is also in uniform now and has been delivering mail at the trains in khaki. Others from this district in the 175th. are :---
George Whitehead. Brutus, Elwin Potter, Tripola, H. E. Jones, Suffield.

We shall be pleased to have the names of any others who have enlisted, for publication in the Roll of Honor. Please send them along.

Rowe Anderson of Bingville, is in town for a few days. Mr. Anderson has also spent some time at the Hat

H. S. Gerow was a visitor to Medicine Hat on Monday.

Andy Hogoboan and M R Johnson of Tide Lake were in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. Rosemberg and Mrs Van D Jones accompanied Private Gordon Rosemberg as far as Medicine Hat on Sunday evening when he returned to training quarters at Regina.

Miss Gertrude Ryall of Brooks spent the week end with her friend Miss Olga Hoidge.

Miss Ruth Mac Donald of Tide Lake is visiting for some time at the home of W E Hendricks.

Miss Ruby Stanley of Bluegrass took the train to Medicine Hat on Monday.

Mr. J. B. Caines has retuned home after spending a pleasant time in Ontario, visiting friends.

F. J. Brown.
AGENT.

"HOBBERLINS"
Leading Tailors of the Dominion

Spring Samples now Ready for your inspection

All Colors fully Guaranteed

COME EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH

NEW SUPERIOR
FANNING MILLS
VAN BRUNT DRILLS
JOHN DEERE PLOWS
RUMELY ENGINES

F. E. McDIARMID

Mr Householder

Do you know that a full set of storm sash on your house is a paying investment. They reduce your coal bill and give you added comfort through the winter. We carry all the standard sizes in storm sash, also storm doors, and would like to quote you prices on your requirements.

When it comes to Lumber, we have the Goods.

C. F. Starr Lumber Co.
V. E. Starr, Manager Phone 13
Call and See us. We are here to Serve you.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY : : 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Until Seventy Times Seven

By Miss L. G. Moberly

Copyright by Miss L. G. Moberley

(Continued)

In spite of everything he had meant to go through with his marriage to her, fighting down his love for Marjory that he might be true to his promise. Therefore to blame him unduly would neither to just nor fair. He and Marjory had been swept off their feet this evening in the hazel copse, she told herself that over and over again; they had never meant their love for each other to show itself, but the barrier, once unwittingly broken down, had been impossible to erect again. She could see it all so plainly, now that she was trying to think it over with an unjaundiced mind. She had seen what, obviously, she was never intended to see; she had been an unwilling witness of a scene which should never have been played before her eyes. Knowing Hugh's uprightness of nature as she knew it, she was sure that by now he and Marjory had parted, meaning their parting to be final. She was sure that Hugh would still press forward his marriage with her, and would do all that in him lay to give her happiness. But now that the truth had become known to her, she felt that to accept such a sacrifice from him would be impossible. She must tell Hugh that she had involuntarily discovered his love for Marjory, and set him free to marry the beautiful woman, when at some future day Denis' beautiful widow should feel that she was willing to marry again. Daphne realized that in this supreme moment of her life love and pride were urging her in the same direction. She loved Hugh too well to allow him to make her his wife through any mistaken sense of duty, any chivalrous resolves to keep his plighted word at all costs. And furthermore she was too innately proud with a pride of the noblest kind, to hold any man to his word when his heart went no longer with his vows. Yes, she thought, she would tell Hugh that the fact of his love for Marjory had become known to her, and she would set him free.

She had buried her head in her hands again whilst these thoughts coursed through her mind; now she lifted her tear stained face again and looked out over the garden to the fast darkening sky jewelled with stars, and as she looked a new thought crept into the turmoil of her soul. If she really loved Hugh with the deepest and truest kind of love, she would think only of his happiness, think only of helping him attain that happiness in the way which was best for him. And surely to let him know that she had discovered his feeling for Marjory would hurt and shame him intolerably? Surely it would be for his happiness if she left him in ignorance of what she had discovered? The thought crept slowly into her mind, but it took root there as it went, and something of the peace of the starlit April evening sank into her soul, as with the selfless thought there came once more to her remembrance those three words which held all the comforts of all the world: "God is Love."

CHAPTER XVI.

Daphne's Strength

A very wan and tired looking Daphne appeared at breakfast on the morning following her discovery that her lover had failed her. She had not gone down to dinner on the previous evening. Sending a message to her aunt to excuse herself on the plea of a bad headache, a plea which was true enough, poor child, she had gone early to bed; and to Mrs. Merivale's soft question in the doorway of her darkened room, had answered with all the cheerfulness she could muster, that she was going to sleep it off and would be better in the morning.

"Sleeping it off" had not in strict truth meant a very large amount of sleep; and she had tossed about restlessly, hearing every hour strike in the solemn voice of the grandfather clock in the hall, until at five o'clock she dropped into a heavy and uneasy slumber. The bad headache and the bad night were sufficient to account for her white face, and the shadows under her eyes, but she tried to talk and laugh as usual, though her spontaneous gaiety had vanished, and Mrs. Merivale, watching her with loving glance wondered anxiously whether the "dear girl could be sickening for any illness." Daphne made a valiant effort not to allow any change to appear in her manner towards Marjory, but she shrank instinctively when the elder woman put a hand upon her shoulder as she passed her; she could not return Marjory's kiss; and her honest eyes refused to meet the glance of those green, deep eyes that looked at her across the table with a wistfulness that seemed very foreign to the beauty of the woman. All the bitter feelings against which Daphne had struggled so hard a few hours before, rose up again with overpowering strength, and more than once during the meal, she clasped her hands tightly together under cover of the table cloth, to help her to retain her self control. It was so hard, even harder than she thought it was going to be, to behave as if there were nothing the matter but a headache, to listen to all the little home talk, to join in the discussion about the projects of the day, above all to speak as usual to Marjory, who had taken Hugh away from her—and taking him, had stolen all the glory of her life.

"I won't be bitter and hard about it. I won't be bitter and hard. They didn't mean to hurt me," she repeated to herself over and over again in her heart, whilst she tried to talk cheerfully and smiled a little smile which it hurt Mrs. Merivale to see. But breakfast over, she was moving away towards the garden ostensibly to get flowers for the vases, when Marjory followed her, and again touched her shoulder caressingly.

"Can I help you with the flowers?" she said, "you look so tired and heavy eyed. I don't believe you have altogether slept away your headache, it is still there, isn't it?"

"It hasn't quite gone," Daphne answered, "but I can quite well manage the flowers, and the fresh air will do me good."

"Do let me help you, dear," the other woman said, either not noticing or not daunted by the quiet way in which Daphne slipped away from her caressing hand, "I want to take my place, here, and be of some use. You mustn't go on spoiling me."

The two were standing on the gravel terrace outside the library window, and Daphne looked out across the garden to the wide landscape spreading out to the hills before she answered Marjory's words. That big stretch of field and woodland that stretched like a sea of blue to the blue hills, had a restful effect upon her. She felt she could regain her balance when she looked over the peaceful lane to the peaceful arch of sky, and she drew in a breath of the morning air as though that too would help her.

"It is very kind of you to want to help me," she said quietly, "and if you would really like to get some of the flowers, would you mind going to the greenhouse and asking Fayers for some carnations? He always lets me have some for Aunt Mildred's sitting room, and I know he will give them to you." For an instant the girl's eyes scanned the woman's beautiful face, and bitterness welled up in her heart. It was not only Fayer's, the crusty old gardener, who would give Marjory all she asked for if she looked at him with those deep eyes of hers and smiled her bewitching smile. She had the power of fascinating every man with whom she came in contact, not one of them would be proof against so fair an enchantress.

"But she didn't mean to fascinate Hugh, she didn't mean it, and he didn't mean to be fascinated," the little soul assured herself repeatedly, when, having walked with Marjory to the greenhouse and left her with Fayers and the carnations, she passed on down the garden paths, picking wallflowers and polyanthuses, tulips and narcissi—a gay handful of spring flowers, "Hugh and Marjory never wanted to hurt me," she reiterated in her own mind, "but when love comes suddenly, as it came to them, it takes people unawares—they mustn't be blamed."

All the morning she went about her accustomed tasks with almost feverish vigour, knowing that her only salvation lay in working hard, and in not allowing one single hard thought to have access to her heart.

Mrs. Merivale's eyes were often turned uneasily towards her, even when she sang in just her usual way as she arranged the flowers. The gentle little lady who loved her detected the jarring note in the girl's singing; observed without commenting upon it a new look in her eyes under which such dark shadows were pencilled.

"Has there been some quarrel with Hugh?" Mrs. Merivale wondered, "the child is not like herself. If it did not seem so perfectly impossible I should think she was unhappy about something. But what is there to make her unhappy?" And as she thought these thoughts, Mrs. Mervilale would lift her eyes again from her knitting and watch Daphne's face bent over the pile of flowers, amongst which her busy fingers moved. Daphne gave her no clue to the truth, and when presently Marjory came into the room carrying a big bunch of carnations, the girl even contrived to look up with a smile and jesting word about Fayers' unwonted generosity.

(To be continued)

MURINE. Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists' 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

YOUR EYES

A Problem in Industry

Women engaged in occupations formerly regarded as reserved for men have increased in numbers, according to London census returns, from 35,000 to 50,000 in the current year. This momentous change is due chiefly to the taking of places vacated by enlisting men. The necessity forced on many women through the loss of bread winners is also an influence, and there is a general tendency of inventive genius in every industry to devise means of transferring work from men to women. Every invention that enables women on a large scale to do work formerly requiring men means a large volume of profit through the economy effected. Towards the primitive condition in which woman maintains and man defends the race the progress of invention is moving.

Another suggestive statistical disclosure is that the female population of London exceeds the male by over one million. This presents a problem to all who strive to arrest the changing tendency and contend that woman's place is the home. There must be a million homeless to provide for, and the aggregate excess of the female population is likely to increase. —Toronto Globe.

Giant Battleplanes

Baron Cederstroem, the well-known airman, and director of the Swedish government aeroplane factory near Stockholm, says light monoplanes are things of the past, and the builders are devoting their energies to the construction of heavy armoured biplanes capable of carrying immense loads of guns, wireless apparatus, petrol, bombs, and signalling apparatus for long journeys.

The revolving air cooled motors have almost been entirely discarded for stationary water cooled engines.

Wife—I see that Mrs. Ketchum has got a divorce.

Hub—Confound it! That means another wedding present.

Canada's Part

American Paper Believes That Canada's Part in the War is a Far-Seeng Defensive Proceeding

As a nation living and progressing along the line of personal liberty and the individual initiative, and desiring and insisting upon the opportunity to develop ourselves in peace, we are profoundly interested in the heroic support that Canada is giving to the allied cause, which in many ways represents the things that we most care for as a nation. In this respect at least the United States is, as Mr. Depew put it "associated with Canada." The Canadian confederation is like another self to the American union. It is an instructive thing to study the influences which underlie Canada's action in this crisis. It is not so many years since the London Times, speaking for the British middle class and the British middle position as between the great political parties, deliberately advised Canada to cut the cord that binds her to the empire and go her own way. Canada not only did not go, but is today contributing her treasure and her young manhood to defend the mother country in a great emergency. There must be something besides the "call of the blood" in this attitude. The Canadians, in point of fact. are convinced that they have much at stake, as a free country suspecting and hating militarism, as Britain herself. Participation in the war is really a far-seeing defensive proceeding on the part of Canada. We are not politically or militarily associated with her in this warfare, but we also have our interests in the conflict and for much the same reason.—Boston Transcript.

PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS MEAN BAD BLOOD.

People who have impure or impoverished blood should be careful to take only a vegetable remedy such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is and has been for over 40 years.

The first day you start to take this reliable medicine, impure germs and accumulations begin to separate in the blood and are then expelled through the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

In place of the impurities, the arteries and veins gradually get fresh vitalized blood and the action of this good blood on the skin means that pimples, boils, carbuncles, eczema, rash, acne and all skin blemishes will disappear. Then you must remember that when the blood is right, the liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys become healthy, active and vigorous and you will have no more trouble with indigestion, backache, headache and constipation.

Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to-day at any medicine dealers; it is a powerful blood purifier, so penetrating that it even gets at the impure deposits in the joints and carries them out of the system.

Contains neither alcohol nor narcotics. Its ingredients are made public and printed on wrapper.

Depend upon this grand remedy to give you the kind of blood that makes the skin clear, the mind alert, the vision keener and puts ambition and energy into the entire body. You will not be disappointed. For free advice write Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHAT ONTARIO FOLKS SAY.

St. Thomas, Ont.—"My husband and myself have used 'Golden Medical Discovery' for liver and kidney troubles, also for bad blood, and we found it good. I am glad of the opportunity of giving testimony in behalf of Dr. Pierce's remedies."—Mrs. George Burdett, 28 Chester St., St. Thomas, Ont.

To Save Belgium Victims

Canadians Pledging Themselves to Give in Monthly Installments to Relief Fund

A cheque for $25 will keep one Belgian war victim from starvation nearly a year. This seems incredible to Canadians, who, in many instances, spend that much a week to supply their tables. Twenty-five dollars will buy ten bags of flour and one bag of flour is more than sufficient to keep one Belgian mother, wife or child from want a month.

Since this has become known a large number of Canadians have pledged themselves to give $25, not in one lump sum, but $2.50—one bag of flour—a month for ten months to the Belgian Relief Committee of Montreal. This committee. which is composed of some of the most prominent financial and business men in Canada is administering the business of relief almost without expense and expects to bring the two million dollars' worth of food and supplies to Belgium last spring up to five million before the close of the winter.

The situation has never been as bad as it is now, according to information from the officials in Belgium. Never was starvation so imminent as now. At times there are supplies for but one day and the enormity of the problem of feeding over two millions of hungry—yes starving—women and children under such circumstances can hardly be imagined.

Beresford and Astor Select Titles

William Waldorf Astor, formerly of New York, who was raised to the peerage on New Year's Day, has chosen for his title Baron Astor of Hever Castle, after his splendid Tudor estate in the county of Kent.

Lord Charles Beresford has taken the title of Baron Beresford of Matemmeh and Carraghmore. Metemmeh a village in Egypt, was the scene of one of Lord Beresford's exploits while in command of the Saflen in the Nile expedition of 1885.

HOME TREATMENT.—Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials.
THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, LIMITED
10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

Neutral America

Henry B. Joy of Detroit Deplores the Submissiveness of the U.S. in Face of German Attitude

Our President has from the first urged upon us to be neutral; to keep our feet on the "soft pedal;" to say nothing which coould disturb our relations with other nations with which we were at peace.

At the time, wise and sane counsel no doubt. And our people have lived up to it in full measure. I say our people advisedly, meaning to exclude those whose "hyphens" still attach them to their native or ancestral land.

Had we not, however, a right to feel that back of such sane counsel was a strong, brave government which would always maintain American honor even to action if necessary for American rights and righteousness between man and man and nation and nation.

We have remained as a people supinely quiescent under such a series of incidents as have never before irritated the patriotic spirit of any people without being soundly and thoroughly resented and redressed.

American self respect is being bartered through the means of high sounding words for the flesh pots of a temporary soft and delightful peace and prosperity which we all so much love when it can be ours righteously.

The pen is indeed mightier than the sword, except only when we use our pen and the other fellow uses his sword.

I have always, until the historical record of the past few years, especially the last eighteen months, been proud of being an American. I had felt that there was no serious blot upon our record as a nation. I had felt that I could travel the world around and be respected as an American by reason of what our generation and those gone before had written into the records of the United States of America, sometimes even with the good red blood of real men.

Today, however, on what can be based a feeling of pride in being an American, in view of recent history?

The tragedy of Mexico, incontrovertibly from the records of George Harvey in the North American Review, is a pitiful picture of American dishonor.

Yet it is a mere shadow to the greater dishonor heaped upon us by the records of the European war.

Do we really want to be a discredited and dishonored nation? Do our people really understand what is being done to them as a whole? Do they know, I ask, that the honor of Americans is being sold for dishonorable quietude?

Do they know that all the American people have striven for from the days of Washington through the times of Lincoln and McKinley is slipping through our fingers?

We are not a warlike people. Yet we have never before in history lived under a regime of "watchful waiting" or been counseled by our readers to be "too proud to fight," no matter what the dishonor.

If ever on earth was a man of peace, it was Lincoln. Yet not for a moment did he hesitate to meet the policy of "blood and iron" like for like. We revere his sainted memory and we also revere the memory of the men who fought against him. We hold in dishonor and disrepect the pacificists of that day, as we do and will those of today.

And now comes the sinking of the Persia. This incident is, however, of no moment. Our disgrace came with the murder of Belgium. We also had signed The Hague Convention. Our disgrace attaches to the Lusitania, and our methods of asserting Americanism. Our disgrace thereafter comes from Washington, D.C.

Our governemnt has now reached the point of "indemnity." What is to be the price of dead Americans and of the honor of our country?

Am I oversenstive in feeling that my self respect as an American is weakened, has shrunken, is declining, is even a thing of the past? Sometimes I wonder at our passiveness under insult. Why is it?

I was brought up and trained in the idea that it was the duty of the government to protect the rights of even the most unimportant American wherever over the broad world he might roam on business or pleasure.

I was taught to believe it a duty to serve in the militia, to do my share in serving the States and the Nation, to stand for national self respect and domestic unity and law and order.

Today we cannot fill the ranks of the state troops. We have advocates of peace—peace at any price—when there is no peace with honor to be had.

Let us forget Belgium and the solemn Imperial Treaty—if we can as good Americans. We can still send the survivors food and clothing with the consent of the conqueror (at which he doubtless laughs amusedly, as all being within the food calculations of the general staff) for permission to do which we apply to His Excellency the German Ambassador who is still representing His Imperial Majesty, the Invader, in Washington.

Let us forget the rape of Belgium, I say, and read the following instructions to free Americans to be noted and acted upon or suffer the penalty of death.

(Lusitania Advertisement)

Notice

Travellers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Gt. Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

Imperial German Embassy,

Washington. D.C., Apr. 22, 1915.

These instructions to Americans (I said free Americans above; I omit it hereafter) by direction of his Imperial Majesty, the German Emperor, through his representative to us (we Americans) His Excellency, Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, stunned us. We had never received any such instructions before, and oh, the positive rudeness of it! The imperial and imperative manner of the instructions to Americans we, of course, did not take seriously.

Was the insult of this published notice immediately called to the attention of the German Ambassador? Was he told that he must instantly see that no harm should come? Was he told he must avert it? Does anyone doubt that in the intervening five days a real American government might have persuaded the Germans not to murder us? Think it over. You would never have known it, and the real American who might have saved those American lives and all others since would have been criticized for his rudeness to an Emperor!

Alas, our travellers, like the free Americans they thought they were, set sail on their lawful vocations, with, as they thought, the great American people backing them up in their lawful rights and guaranteeing their safety. Five days later they were murdered, and not a finger have we lifted in defense of our Americanism. We talk indemnity!

Twelve hundred innocents, including women and children and babies, were drowned by Imperial order, 187 being Americans. Our President is negotiating to send milk to babies in Germany.

The German Ambassador, however, is still in Washington, though the fashionable hotel in New York, which harbors him when in that city has lost the patronage of red blooded people. There are some who understand and resent helplessly.

Does anyone think for a moment that if our American Ambassador in Berlin were to publish a similar notice to the German people he would be permitted to remain in Germany except as a hostage.

But why go on with further incidents and the detatils of the "firm attitude" and "strict accountability" of our international correspondence? The murders of Americans continue. The correspondence continues and everybody seems to love the flesh pots of peaceful prosperity, disgraceful peace and disgraceful happiness.

We demand that the captain of the submarine who murdered the passengers on the Ancona shall be "slapped on the wrist." We acquiesce in the so-called execution of Miss Cavel. We are a great people.

With what submissiveness shall we take the next instructions to Americans when published by His Excellency?

We have had our lesson—we better bow down low and obey. We are doing so. Everything is perfectly satisfactory.

"Babbling fools" continue to babble of peace and neutrality when there is neither. The enemy carries on war in our country and we think it is peace. Our Washington officials call it infractions of our neutrality. Then more dynamite, more murders, and more diplomatic correspondence.

The German General in America is indeed a real General.

If approval of our course is modern Americanism, then indeed I am not an American.

Shall we not redesign our beloved Uncle Sam? Ought we not to depict him as a blind, bloodless cigar store Indian, with a wooden head and a wooden heart and wooden insides?

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 3, 1916.

ROYAL

MADE IN CANADA

MAKES PERFECT BREAD

YEAST

New Trench Caps Are Issued

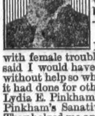
The 77th battalion of Ottawa is the first in Canada to be issued the new trench caps which are superseding the time honored fur wedges as a soldier's head dress in the winter time. The men made their appearance recently wtih the new caps, which are in appearance a great improvement on the fur wedges and are much preferred by the men. They are made of a wool mixture, khaki color, very similar in shape to hats worn by the soldiers in summer, but of much heavier material. They are provided wtih earlaps and keep the head warm without the uncomfortable heat and weight of the fur caps.

Some remarkable facts about the metal required to fill the orders for shrapnel and other shells that Europe has placed in the United States were given recently by the Mining and Engineering World. A British 3.6 inch shrapnel shell requires 6 pounds 15¼ ounces of steel, and 5 pounds 9⅛ ounces of brass that contains from 66 to 70 per cent. of copper, or about 3¾ pounds; and round the shell is a small copper band that weighs 4¾ ounces. A shell of that size requires 1.87 pounds of spelter. Its contents consist of 7.92 pounds of bullets, composed of seven parts of lead and one part of antimony. Now, Europe has ordered not less than 25,000,000 shells of all kinds. To make them will use up 101,000,000 pounds of copper, 46,750,000 pounds of spelter, and 173,250,000 pounds of lead.

How to avoid Operations

These Three Women Tell How They Escaped the Dreadful Ordeal of Surgical Operations.

Hospitals are great and necessary institutions, but they should be the last resort for women who suffer with ills peculiar to their sex. Many letters on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., prove that a great number of women after they have been recommended to submit to an operation have been made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here are three such letters. All sick women should read them.



Marinette, Wis.—"I went to the doctor and he told me I must have an operation for a female trouble, and I hated to have it done as I had been married only a short time. I would have terrible pains and my hands and feet were cold all the time. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was cured, and I feel better in every way. I give you permission to publish my name because I am so thankful that I feel well again." —Mrs. Fred Behnke, Marinette, Wis.

Detroit, Mich.—"When I first took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was so run down with female troubles that I could not do anything, and our doctor said I would have to undergo an operation. I could hardly walk without help so when I read about the Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others I thought I would try it. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and used them according to directions. They helped me and today I am able to do all my work and I am well." —Mrs. Thos. Dwyer, 989 Milwaukee Ave., East, Detroit, Mich.

Bellevue, Pa.—"I suffered more than tongue can tell with terrible bearing down pains and inflammation. I tried several doctors and they all told me the same story, that I never could get well without an operation and I just dreaded the thought of that. I also tried a good many other medicines that were recommended to me and none of them helped me until a friend advised me to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The first bottle helped, I kept taking it and now I don't know what it is to be sick any more and I am picking up in weight. I am 20 years old and weigh 145 pounds. It will be the greatest pleasure to me if I can have the opportunity to recommend it to any other suffering woman."—Miss Irene Froelicher, 1923 Manhattan St., North Side, Bellevue, Pa.

If you would like special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

"I want Bovril—not that!" No substitute will save money in the kitchen as Bovril does, or give the same nourishing value to soups and stews. It takes the beef of a whole bullock to make a dozen bottles of Bovril. Bovril is thus so strong that it cannot possibly be put up in cheap cubes. Get the real thing—Bovril in the Bovril bottle.

Throw Away Your Eye-Glasses!

A Free Prescription

You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye-strain or other eye-weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time, and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefitted by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto. Fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water, drop in one Bon-Opto tablet and allow to dissolve. With this liquid, bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now, before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time. The Valmas Drug Co., of Toronto, will fill the above prescription by mail, if your druggist cannot.

Be Safe!

Don't take too many chances with spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths, swellings and of lameness. Use the old reliable remedy—

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

It has been used by horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for 35 years—and it has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of cases.

Bickerdike, Alta., Jan. 29, 1913.

"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for a good many years with good results. In fact, I am never without it."

H. NEIDORF.

$1 a bottle—6 for $5, at druggists—or write for copy or our book "Treatise on the Horse" free.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A. 100

CONSUMPTION

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF OUR TREATMENT

NATURE'S CREATION COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED
Room 14 Cosgrave Bldg. 163
Yonge St.
TORONTO, CANADA

Improvement in Financial Position

The monthly financial statement of the department of finance shows that pared with the first nine months of the fiscal year, ending December 31, was $122,000,000, and for the same period in last fiscal year $99,600,000, an increase of $22,000,000. Payments on ordinary expenditure for nine months were $74,000,000, as against $85,000,000 for the same period last year, a decrease of eleven millions.

Capital expense was $28,000,000, decrease of five million as compared with last year. Exclusive of the war expenditure the financial position on December 31 under all heads, showed a betterment of $38,000,000, as compared with the fist nine months of the last fiscal year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

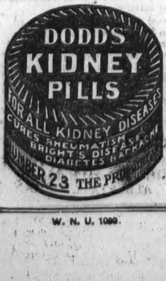
"I've just made t'ree resolutions fur 1916, an' I'm goin' to keep every one of them," said Dusty Rhodes.

"Ye ain't resolved to go to work, hev ye, ole pal?"

"No. My resolutions are dese: In 1916 I ain't going to drink champagne or take milk baths or put up at de King Edward when I'm in Toronto."

"Whatever became of that chap Timson who was in our class at college and who gave promise of becoming a wonderful inventive genius?"

"He made good on the promise all right. He's doing nothing since he left college but invent ways of dodging work."



W. N. U. 1090.

New Industry At Victoria

Manufacture of Iodine and Potash From Kelp

A new industry which has wonderful possibilities for expansion will be set in motion by the opening of their plant at Sidney by the Canadian Potash and Algin Co., Ltd. The enterprise is headed by a dozen of the most prominent business men of Victoria, this fact in itself being voucher for the outlook of the concern.

Of the numerous rich resources of British Columbia, many of which remain still untapped, consideration of the thousands of acres of kelp which are to be found round the coast areas of the province, has been practically ignored. For years Japan has found a source of revenue in the iodine which she exports from kelp and ships to the markets of the world; Germany has annually shipped to the United States alone kelp products amounting to $40,000,000; Norway, Scotland, Ireland and many other countries have turned this free gift of the seas into a product of commercial value. More lately America has begun to realize the utility of the great beds of wrack which hug her coast lines, and in the Puget Sound district alone no less than five companies are operating, chiefly with the object of reducing the kelp as fertilizer.

But up to the present Canada has let this great natural resource lie neglected. About a year ago, however, some chemists interested in the subject produced sufficient evidence of the value of kelp to interest one of the departments at Ottawa. The result was that Professor A. T. Cameron was sent out to the Pacific coast, and the following is a condensed summary of his report to the biological board, naval department, Ottawa, on the commercial value of the kelp beds of British Columbia:

Annual yield of potash, 235,000 tons, at $50 per ton, $11,750,000; iodine, at the rate of $3.875 per ton, $3,680,000; total calculated value of these two by-products of kelp (at the pre-war prices quoted), $15,000,000 per annum.

This report was sufficient to infuse with fresh confidence the men who had seen in kelp a rich source of revenue. Representations were made to a few of the leading business men of the city, who needed nothing beyond a demonstration of the facts to realize the great possibilities of the industry. Besides potash and iodine, it was shown, there were the following other products from kelp which were also of commercial value, and the proposed process would extract these:—Sugar, mucilage, etc., 10 per cent.; algin, 20 per cent.; dextrine and cellulose, about 20 per cent.

The financial backing was not difficult to secure after the results of the laboratory tests were made known. And the prospects for a market for the products were made as bright as any business concern might wish by cablegrams from some of the leading firms of the old country offering to take the complete iodine and potash output whenever the business was established. Now the machinery will be set in motion, and from 30 to 40 tons of wet kelp treated daily, with the idea of turning out about two carloads of fertilizer monthly. It is a fine, dry, but heavy powder, which is highly stimulating to vegetation.

The first few months will be devoted only to the manufacture of this product, as very special machinery, some of which is now under construction at Yarrows, has to be installed for the operation of the various processes which are to yield the other by-products from the kelp. The company has taken a six months' lease of the old clam factory at Sidney. For the present, while only fertilizer is manufactured, only seven men will be employed at the factory, with about seven additional men working over the kelp beds. At the end of six months, however, the manufacturers will erect a reduction plant for the extraction of iodine, potash and the other products above described, and eventually the business will become a big industry for the harvesting and treating of kelp.

"The potash and iodine by-products alone would not support the kelp industry," explained one of the promoters. "It is the residue which is going to make it profitable. But even potash and iodine would bring in much greater returns today than before the war. Owing to the potash mines in Germany not being available to the allies at the present time the demand for potash as well as for iodine is greater than the supply in the world today. As a consequence the prices have risen from 400 to 600 per cent. The time seems particularly opportune to foster the kelp industry."

"Canada imports about a million dollars' worth of potash from Germany every year," he continued. "If the Canadian beds are worked as they should be, Canada could supply not only her own needs, but could also export. Potash is used not only as a fertilizer, but in the manufacture of glass, soap, explosives (including gunpowder and blasting powder); in the chemical industries, including the manufacture of alum, so much in demand in the dying industry; and by paper manufacturers, leather dressers and many other industries."

The uses of potash and iodine are well known. The algin gum, which the newly organized company intends to extract, is a new product, possessing a viscosity fourteen times that of starch, thirty-seven times that of gum arabic. It has been extensively experimented with in the sizing of fabrics. Some of the treated samples shown the Times' reporter at the head office of the company in the Union Bank building had the appearance of waterproof sheeting, and had an advantage over ordinary waterproofing, in that they were more elastic.

Last week several of the directors visited the plant at Sidney, and had a demonstration of another of the diverse possibilities of kelp. This was in the form of preserves. Kelp as a food has been used in Japan, Ireland and other countries for centuries. After the extraction of the iodine and potash it is certain that there is left a very good basis for various food preparations, such as jams, preserves, pickles, ju-jubes, etc. The directors were greatly interested in the latest experiment, and are now prepared to advocate this product as well.

An act relating to the licensing of kelp-reduction works was passed at the spring session of the legislature to cover the proposed kelp-reduction plant, and to protect any person or companies who may wish to operate the kelp beds on the Canadian Pacific coast. The kelp beds are under the jurisdiction of the minister of fisheries, who has the power to issue a license to any individual or company who erects a plant. This license protects any reduction works for an area of 50 miles.

An old Viking proverb says: "There is much to be had from the fields, but more from the sea." With rich kelp beds mapped off by the Dominion surveyor off the coast of Vancouver Island it is not unlikely that the annual harvest from this source may yet be as great as any that the farmers of British Columbia are able to reap from their fields.—Victoria Times.

Cause of Asthma.—No one can say with certainty exactly what causes the establishing of asthmatic conditions. Dust from the street, from flowers, from grain and various other irritants may set up a trouble impossible to irradicate except through a sure preparation such as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Uncertainty may exist as to cause, but there can be no uncertainty regarding a remedy which has freed a generation of asthmatic victims from this scourge of the bronchial tubes. It is sold everywhere.

Germans Have Lost Heart

Have Had Enough of War and Have Now a Desire for Peace

How the Germans on the western front have lost all heart for fighting and dread a British advance, is described by a Territorial officer, who said:

"If there are still people at home who have any doubts as to the end of the Germas dream of conquest they can be promptly reassured on the strength of conversations with recently captured prisoners. The number of Germans who have fallen into our hands within the last few months would astonish the public. The men make no secret of their feelings. They frankly confess that they have lost heart for fighting, and one and all profess to be sincerely desirous of a speedy peace.

"I had an interesting chat with a young German subaltern who has fought on the eastern front as well as the western front. He told me some stories of his experience. He said: 'The world may never be told what it cost us in blood to take Warsaw. We thought we had an easy task, and that the Russian armies would fly before us. The Emperor paid us many visits, and not once, but on every occasion that he spoke to us we were told with all the certainty that words could convey that the total annihilation of the Russians was only a matter of course. Behind us we left miles on miles of dead and wounded, and to fill up the ranks we were compelled to bring reinforcements from the western front. These shared a similar fate to the armies that had preceded them. The battle for Warsaw was one of the greatest of the war. For a long time it was touch and go, and when we entered the city we were a broken and wornout army. There was no booty left for us. The Russians had stripped the city of every kind of valuable and treasure. It is very unlikely that there will ever be another offensive by the Germans in the west. The feeling amongst all the men is that they have had enough of war and there is a sincere desire for peace. We have lost all heart and hope, and the territory which has been in our hands we shall not be able to hold very much longer."

Miller's Worm Powders act so thoroughly that stomachic and intestinal worms are literally ground up and pass from the child without being noticed and without inconvenience to the sufferer. They are painless and perfect in action, and at all times will be found a healthy medicine, strengthening the infantile stomach and maintaining it in vigorous operation, so that, besides being an effective vermifuge, they are tonical and health-giving in their effects.

"Jimson has become a very firm believer in signs," remarked Black.

"What caused it?" asked White.

"Why, he picked up a horseshoe in front of his house yesterday, and when he went in he found a note from his wife, saying that she'd ran away with the chauffeur."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

It is the good old summer time in the Argentina, but the people there are going to have the fruits of our season, even if they do come high, says a despatch from New York. The liner Vestris sailed for the South American republic with 2,000 tons of Oregon apples and California pears and 1,000 tons of potatoes. Both the apples and pears will sell in Buenos Ayres for about 15 cents apiece.

Dangerous Throat Troubles Prevented by Nerviline

IT ENDS MISERY OF COLDS QUICKLY

Don't wait till night.

Get after your cold now—this very minute, before it grows dangerous you should apply old-time "Nerviline." Rub your chest and throat, rub them thoroughly with Nerviline. Relief will be immediate.

Nerviline will save you from lying awake tonight, coughing, choking and suffering from congestion in the chest and acute pain in the throat.

Nerviline will break up that dull neuralgic headache—will kill the cold and chill at its very beginning—will save you from perhaps a serious illness.

To take away hoarseness, to break up a grippy cold, to cure a sore throat or bad cold in the chest, you can use nothing so speedy and effective as Nerviline. For forty years it has been the most largely used family remedy in the Dominion. Time has proved its merit, so can you by keeping handy on the shelf the large 50c family size bottle; small trial size, 25c., sold by any dealer anywhere.

The Might of England

U.S. Senator Does Not Wonder That British Subjects Love Their Country

The following splendid tribute to Great Britain was delivered by Senator Frye, speaking in his own country on the question of the Armenian outrages:

"I do not love Great Britain particularly and could not give my assent to the marvellous eulogium upon Great Britain, delivered the day before yesterday in this senate; I admit the greatness of Great Britain, I admit she is the greatest power on earth, and the most magnificent power ever seen in the history of the world on the ocean, but I do not admit that she is a friend of the United States. But, Mr. President, I think that one of the grandest things in all history of Great Britain is that she does protect her subjects everywhere, anywhere and under all circumstances. I do not wonder that a British subject loves his country. This little incident with which you are all familiar is a marvellous illustration of the protection which Great Britain gives to her subjects. The King of Abyssina took a British subject named Campbell, about twenty years ago, carried him up to the fortress of Magdala on the heights of a rocky mountain and put him into a dungeon without cause assigned. It took six months for Great Britain to find that out. Then Great Britain demanded his immediate release. In less than ten days after that refusal was received, 10,000 British soldiers, including 5,000 Sepoys, were on board ships of war and were sailing down the coast. When they reached the coast, they disembarked, marched across that terrible country, a distance of 700 miles under a burning sun, up the mountain, up to the very heights in front of the frowning dungeon; then gave battle, battering down the iron gates and the stone walls, reached over into the dungeon, and lifted out of it that one British subject, King Theobold killing himself with his own pistol. They then carried him down the mountain, across the land, put him on board the white winged ship and sped him to his home in safety. That cost Great Britain $25,000,000, and made General Napier, Lord Napier of Magdala.

"That was a great thing for a great country to do—a country that has an eye and can see all across the ocean, all across the land, away up to the mountain heights and away down to the darksome dungeon, one subject of hers out of her 380,000,000 of people, and then has an arm strong enough and long enough to stretch across the same ocean, across the same lands, up to the same mountain heights, down to the same dungeon and then lift him out and carry him home to his own country and friends.

"In God's name, who would not die for a country that will do that?"

PRESSED HARD

Heavy Weight on Old Age

When people realize the injurious effects of tea and coffee and the better health that a change to Postum can bring, they are usually glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

"My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak-all-over' feeling and sick stomach." (The effects of tea on the system are very similar to those of coffee, because they each contain the drug, caffeine).

"Some time ago I was making a visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat unusual flavor of the 'coffee' and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum.

"I was so pleased with it that I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family liked it so well that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had been very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time she felt much better, had little trouble with her heart, and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was well and hearty.

"I know Postum has benefitted myself and the other members of the family, especially my mother, as she was a victim of long standing." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Cannot Depend on Germany

Germany as a Rehabilitator of Belgium is a Mockery, Says American Press

"Germany as a rehabilitator of Belgium is a mockery and a bye-word, and a hissing on the lips of history," says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, in editorial comment on the way in which the invaders have assisted the people of Belgium in the parts of the country under occupation.

"A hissing on the lips of history." This strong language coming from a neutral paper in a neutral country should bring home forcibly to Canadians the real state of affairs. Belgium needs rehabilitation. That is evident by the statements of the Germans that they are looking after it, but the manner in which they have done it is, as the Public Ledger says, "mockery."

What Belgium needs is material aid—not the fanciful or even fancied assistance that Germany says she is giving. What do the Belgians care about the restoration of the Flemish language when there is but one word to them—bread? What do they care about the revival of industries for German benefit when their children are crying bitterly with the cold?

Belgium and the world cannot depend upon Germany to attend to the rehabilitation or the care of the Belgians. The friends and the allies of the suffering, heroic little country must look after that and the need is a dire one. "Give us bread" is the plea of starving Belgium, and Canadians must answer the cry and send the wheat to make the flour needed.

Every community in Canada today has its Belgian relief workers and all donations go through the one great channel—the Belgian Relief Commission—which not only guarantees the honest and equitable distribution of the food supply, but sees that the German "rehabilitators" do not get an ounce of the food for the Belgians.

A Complete Breakdown After La GRIPPE

It Leaves the Sufferer a Victim of Many Forms of Weakness

Ask those who have had la grippe regarding the present condition of their health and most of them will answer "Since I had the grip I have never been well." There is a persistent weakness of the limbs, bad digestion, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart caused by the thin-blooded condition in which grip always leaves its victims after the fever and influenza have subsided. They are at the mercy of relapses and complications, often very serious. This condition will continue until the blood is built up again, and for this purpose nothing can equal a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which quickly make the blood rich and red, drive the lingering germs from the system and transform despondent grip victims into cheerful, healthy, happy men and women. Mr. John Battersby, London, Ont., says: "Just before Christmas, 1914, I was taken down with an attack of la grippe, and the trouble left me in a deplorable condition. I was almost too weak to walk about, as I was then working on a farm in Western Ontario, I was quite unable to follow my usual work. I tried several kinds of medicine, but it did not help me. As a matter of fact I felt steadily growing weaker, and in this condition, when reading a paper, I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and decided to try them. I got a supply and by the time the second box was finished I felt better than I had done for months. This was my first experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but you may depend upon it that if I find medicine necessary again I will know just what to take."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A company of very new soldiers were out on a wide heath, practising the art of taking cover. The officer in charge of them turned to one of the rawest of his men.

"Get down behind that hillock there," he ordered sternly, "and, mind not a move or a sound!"

A few minutes later he looked around to see if they were all concealed, and to his despair observed something wriggling behind the small mound. Even as he watched the movements became more frantic.

"I say, you there," he shouted angrily, "do you know you are giving our position away to the enemy?"

"Yes, sir," said the recruit, in a voice of cool desperation, "and do you know that this is an ant hill?"

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.

Reward For Nurses

Lady Roberts has told a good story concerning a smart answer she once heard a soldier make to a remark of hers in India. She was visiting some military hospitals out there, and was so delighted with what she saw that she exclaimed:

"I think the nurses deserve a medal for this campaign as much as anyone, and I hope they will get one."

"I don't know about a medal," said a witty officer who was in attendance, "but they are sure to get plenty of clasps."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

William was considered the brightest boy in his grade. Upon hearing a lesson recited in class once or twice he knew it quite well. Thus while the other fellows were compelled to study hard he scarcely found it necessary to open a book. At the expiration of the term one of the questions in the written geography test was, "What is the equator?"

William, always to be depended upon, wrote without delay:

"The equator is a menagerie lion running around the centre of the earth."

CALL 100 WOMEN

Ask them what they think of Zam-Buk and you will be surprised how many of them would tell you it is the best known healing balm, and that it should be in every home. A contest in "Everywoman's World" recently proved this!

Women from coast to coast have proved by actual test that Zam-Buk is unequalled for the skin diseases and injuries of children as well as of adults. They have found Zam-Buk different to ordinary ointments in that it allays the irritation as soon as applied; prevents festering, inflammation, blood poisoning, etc., and permanently heals in a very short time. As a mother and head of a family you owe it to yourself to have Zam-Buk always handy!

If you have not yet tried Zam-Buk, get a box at once.

Druggists and stores, 50c.

ZAM-BUK

PERFECTION RAZOR PASTE

Will Sharpen your Razor Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. Lasts a Lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded post free 25 cents Pony Razor Strops 75 cents, O. K. Strops $1.50—Best Made.—Canada Hone Co., Wawanesa, Manitoba, Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine.

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

LITTLE
THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1. No2. No3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co, 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF
THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Charles M. Schwab, congratulated in Pittsburg on a large war order contract which he had just received from one of the warring nations, said:

"Some people call it luck, but they are mistaken. Whatever success I have is due to hard work and not to luck.

"I remember a New York business man who crossed the ocean with me one winter when the whole country was suffering from hard times.

"'And you, Mr. Schwab,' the New Yorker said, 'are, like the rest of us, I supopse, hoping for better times?'

"'No, my friend,' I replied. 'No, I am not hoping for better things. I've got my slevees rolled up, and I'm working for them.'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Heavy Mails For Prisoners

The Swiss mails have transmitted to prisoners of war during the period from August 19 to December 15, 1915, 13,000,000 parcels, 70,000 letters and cards and 2,000,000 money orders for a total sum of 30,000,000 francs of which 23,000,000 francs was for French prisoners in Germany and 7,000,000 for Germans in France.

The Swiss priest, Philippe Iseppi of Samaden, has been appointed visitor for Italian prisoners in Austria and Father Noseda, of Morbio, also a Swiss, will visit Austrians in Italy.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure *Constipation.* Millions use them for *Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear **Signature**

Brent Good

THE ALDERSON NEWS
ALDERSON, ALBERTA

Published in the interests of Alderson and district every Thursday by
W. D. MacKAY, Proprietor.

Card of thanks, 50 cents. Local ads among reading matter, 10c per line first insertion, 5c per line each following insertion.
Announcements of entertainments, etc., conducted by churches, societies, etc., where admission is charged, at half price. Where the object is not to make money, the notices will be published free.
Legal Notices, 12c per line first insertion, 8c per line each subsequent insertion.
Display advertising rates on application

SUBSCRIPTION : $1.50 per year

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 10TH 1916

The Brooks Bulletin and the Bassano Mail are throwing some beautiful boquets at each other lately. For ourselves we are pleased to observe a policy of "Watchful Waiting."

You haven't sent in four bits to the Soldiers' Tobacco Fund to the News office yet.. Come along please. It won't break you and it will cheer some good fellow in the trenches.

February 29th is Leap Year Day and Red Cross Day in Alberta. Full particulars of what you are expected to do that day will be found in another column. A lot of the finest young men in this district have lately signed on with the Colors. The Red Cross goes to the Front with them and will, perhaps, be with them in their hour of great need. Can you remain snug at home and overlook the demands of this fund. Show that you appreciate what the boys are doing to keep your property here secure. They are making magnificent sacrifices. Remember February 29th is Red Cross Day

It is suggested that the Stores make special sales that day and devote a portion to the Red Cross Fund. The News will, on the morning of the 29th issue a limited number of Badges and offer them for sale. The entire proceeds over the cost of the material will be given to the Red Cross. The Badges will carry the words Red Cross, Alderson Branch February 29th, 1916. The Emblem a Red Cross on a white background will also be on the badge. Any intending purchaser who is an out of town subscriber, can have as many badges as they like reserved. The price is 15cents. Help the good cause.

Our Coal makes warm friends.

Burn Galt Coal. The Coal that burns all night.
We are the sole agents and always have a
supply on hand.

Bankhead Hard Nut Coal always on hand.
All kinds of Building material in Stock. Lumber, Lath
Shingles, Windows, Doors, Cement, etc.

ATLAS LUMBER CO., Ltd.
CHAS. RIDDELL Mgr.

Carlstadt Hotel

First class in every respect.
Rates, $1.50 and $2.00 per day.
Steam-heated Throughout

Martin Stubbs Prop.

Brutus Blarney

Gilbert Masters was a visitor to Medicine Hat last Tuesday.

Mr and Mrs. McEwen have taken up residence with their son, W. H McEwen.

Frank Rodman has returned to the homestead after roaming around Calgary, Suffield Alderson and other small burgs in Southern Alberta.

J W McLaughlin called on Boyd Bros. on Friday.

Ole Sween was visiting Alf Ronning last week.

Lee Lemna of Tripola visited in Brutus last week.

George Whitehead enlisted last Monday with the 175th at the Hat. Good Luck George

The Hotel Sween is still short of coal. One morning during the cold spell two Implement Collectors out of Alderson spent the night there.

When they got up in the morning one said Whew I never was so cold in my life I had my fur coat on over my clothes and I dont think Ill ever get warm. The same here said the other, only more so. Then they went down stairs and there huddled over the stove was the Brutus Mail Driver who had lost his way and had been out all night, His fur hat was frozen to his head and he shivered and shook with the cold right up at the stove. They looked at him and one asked What Room did you have, Partner?

George Turtle was a Suffield visitor Friday.

Mrs Campbell, who has been attending Mrs D Burkhart during her recent illness returned home Sunday

G. Turtle was a Tripola visitor Sunday.

Frank Lemna called on S.S. Boyd Friday evening.

A Representative Wanted
AT ONCE FOR
ALDERSON
AND DISTRICT FOR THE
Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries

Choice list of hardy tested varieties, recommended by the **Western Experimental Station,** suitable for **Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.**

Hybrid Apples, Native Plums, Russian Cherries, Small Fruits, Seed Potatoes, Hardy Trees for Windbreaks and Shelter Belts.

Liberal Terms.
Handsome Free Outfit. Exclusive Territory. Write now for particulars

STONE & WELLINGTON
Toronto, -:- Ontario

THE COLUMN--:--
--:--That Gets Results

WANTED.---Team of Oxen, enquire D. C. Giles. Sec. 6-16-9. Alderson P.O.

FOR SALE-- 20 Plymouth Rock hens. Apply Box R News Office.

FOR SALE.—Three Incubators, nearly new, at half price.
J. H. Gasson

OLD PAPERS.—Big bundle for 10 cents at the News office.

PETE NELSON — Wants your work. He is prepared to do harness repairs and shoe repairs. He will also press and clean clothes, to suit anyone. 10-tf

TYPEWRITER WORK of all description done, reasonable charges at the News Office Alderson.

LEARN to PLAY
PIANO or ORGAN
IN A FEW HOURS

A Detroit musician has invented a wonderful new system which enables any person or little child to learn to play the piano or organ in an hour or two.

Send us your name and address on a postal card or in a letter, and we shall send you our guide and three sheets of music, absolutely free of charge.

Address :—Numeral Method Music Co. 8016 Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich.

LOOK!!

In the rush of business do not overlook the absolute necessity of music. Its influence is beneficial to everyone. This is the Musical Season. Are you prepared for it?

If it is a Piano, Organ, Edison or Victor phonograph or records. We can supply you Everything in Music.

TUNING and REPAIRS
Prices right. Quality and Service Unsurpassed

The Assiniboia Music Co. Ltd.
Everything Musical
MEDICINE HAT :-: ALTA.

Ship Your Grain Through Us

Our facilities for handling are O. K. We buy on track and that means the highest price. More money in your pockets.

See me before you sell or buy.

STRONG and DOWLER
C. CARLSON, AGENT.

—: LISTEN :—

FARMERS, In the coming Spring we will be equipped better than ever to do your ploughing or other farm operations for the successful growing of grain, with our A.1. Gasoline Outfit.

Place your orders now. The Early Bird Catches the Worm

A. K. GISH, ALDERSON.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank You Can Buy to Advantage

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial for a while if necessary, open a Savings Account in the **Union Bank of Canada,** and with the money in hand, buy at Cash prices? The discounts will help to swell your bank balance, and you will have made a good start towards financial independance.

Alderson Branch • O. J. WOOD, Manager

GENERAL BLACKSMITH

Horseshoeing and Plow Work : a Specialty

Come early and avoid the rush
to The Old Reliable, and
get Satisfaction.

E. G. AHLSTROM

DO YOU KNOW

That the Chatham Fanning Mill has won "Two Gold and One Silver Medal and Three First Class Diplomas" at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition against all competition in a fair field and no favor

Come in and inspect my stock before buying
The Price is right.

Don't forget King's Quality Flour when you want the best.

W. J. HALL RAILWAY St.

"Let George do it!"
Phone up No. 6 for the
O. K. Dray Line.
GEORGE RUSSELL, Proprietor.

Buy an Irrigated Farm
FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
BECAUSE

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall and insures good crops, not occasionally, but **every year.**

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from **$35 to $75 per acre, with twenty years' to pay and the privilege of a loan of $2,000.00 for improvements** (6% interest); no principal payment at the end of first and second years and no water rental for first year. Assistance is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record

Get full particulars from
ALLAN CAMERON
General Superintendent of Lands Desk 37
Canadian Pacific Railway Dept. Natural Resources
CALGARY ALBERTA

BUTTER VERSUS WHEAT

Those who urge the adoption of mixed farming in Western Canada should be interested in the fact that dairying in the great wheat Province of Saskatchewan has increased at a more rapid rate during the past three years than grain growing. The Cooperative Creameries of Saskatchewan, operated by the Dairy Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture during the summer months, recently made the following statement, showing the output of butter for every season since 1913:

	1913	1914	1915
May	90,657	139,567	258,103
June	169,066	215,339	314,927
July	254,321	323,773	514,998
August	156,919	204,394	353,407
September..	120,722	170,264	303,337
Total lbs..	791,985	1,053,342	1,639,772

Increase 55 Per Cent.

These figures, it may be observed, show that the output for the five months in 1915 has been increased over the same period of last year by 55 per cent., and by 107 per cent., over the same period in 1913. One of the principal growing markets for Saskatchewan Government butter is British Columbia, where the product from New Zealand has been driven out steadily by the superior and less expensive importations from the Canadian prairie.

A comparison with the industry of grain growing shows that dairying in Saskatchewan is making far more rapid gains than are being made in grain crops. The acreage in grain within the bounds of Saskatchewan this year amounted to 10,543,795, compared with 9,912,464 acres in 1914, and 9,682,125 acres in 1913. Thus, while the figures for dairying show increases of 55 and 107 per cent., those pertaining to grain growing reflect an increase in 1915 of no more than 8.9 per cent., over 1913, and only 6.3 per cent over 1914.

The Market Problem

Of course, the problem of marketing the rapidly increasing dairy products of Saskatchewan or any other Western Province is one that must engage the attention of producer and distributor alike. However, in the period of recovery which will follow the war, Canada is sure to adhere to the policy of encouraging home industries, which has prevailed for over a generation. There is no doubt, too, that the policy of the people will be more and more to patronize the products made by their fellow citizens. National economy will make this course compulsory, and the result will be that American manufacturers, instead of supplying the Canadian market from United States, will have to come over to Canada with branch factories. These will employ Canadian men and women, who, in turn, will be in the market for farm products of every description. Thus we see the interrelation of town and country. As long as Canada adheres to her existing trade policy, farmers in all parts of Canada will have no difficulty in finding an ever available market for all the food products they can grow.

NEW NATIONAL POLICY

Only a Restatement of the Original National Policy

The "Vancouver Sun" urges that a "New National Policy" is needed in Canada. The object of this policy would be to place on our vacant arable lands a part of the population which now finds it difficult to make a living in the city. There is no doubt that there is room for millions of farmers on the available agricultural lands in this country. It is also true that the problem of seasonal unemployment could be solved to some extent by the successful transfer of city dwellers to the country. It is scarcely accurate, however, to call such a movement a "New National Policy." The National Policy, in the economic sense of the term, aimed at securing a perfect balance between the city and country. The city was to manufacture what the country needed and the country was to produce what the city needed. It is of little use transferring the great numbers of city dwellers to farm lands unless they are certain of a market for the articles they can produce. Industrial cities are the best markets for farm produce. The National Policy never contemplated stripping country districts in order to swell city districts, because a large rural population is needed to absorb manufactured goods. It will be desirable for many years to encourage settlement on our vacant agricultural land and to bring it under cultivation, but it would be more accurate to say that this was only a continuation of the National Policy than to herald it as a "New National Policy."

It has been very gratifying and most encouraging to note during the last year, and especially in recent months, the growing sentiment favoring Canadian-made products—sort of a national trade consciousness.

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm Property.

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale.

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Great West Hotel, in the Village of Alderson, in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday the 4th day of March, 1916 at the hour of 12 o'clock, the following property. namely:—

The South West quarter of Section Nine (9) in Township Sixteen (16) and Range Ten (10) West of the Fourth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, excepting mines and minerals and the right to work the same.

Terms of Sale

20 per cent cash at the time of sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the sale or upon application to the undersigned.

The above Property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and to taxes for the current year, and to all Munical claims and Statntory Liens.

The Vendor is informed that the above property is situate about four miles from the railway station of Alderson, Alberta, that about eighty (80) acres have been in cultivation prior to this year and that there are on the property a one and one half storey frame house, 16ft.x 28ft , a shed 6ft.x10ft., two lumber stables about 16ft.x22ft, and 16ft. by 16ft.; and a well with pump and that the property is partly fenced

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Harry W. Johnson, Auctioneer Alderson, Alta

DATED this 19th day of Jan. A. D. 1916.

Approved A. T. KINNAIRD,
Deputy Registrar.

The Supreme Court of Alberta 1916.

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, wil be held at the following times and places for the year 1916. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Appelate Division

EDMONTON—Second Tuesday in January, First Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in September.

CALGARY Fourth Tuesday in February, Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in November.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes

EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January and each Tuesday thereafter, except during vacation (commencing after the long vacation on the Third Tuesday in September.)

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes

EDMONTON AND CALGARY---Fourth Tuesday in April, and Fifth Tuesday in October.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes

EDMOMTON AND CALGARY---Second Tuesday in January, Fourth Tuesday in March, Fifth Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in October.

WETASKIWIN---Third Tuesday in February and First Tuesday in October.

RED DEER---Fourth Tuesday in January and Third Tuesday in September.

STETTLER---Third Tuesday in March and Fifth Tuesday in October.

MEDICINE HAT---First Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

MACLEOD---First Tuesday in March and Third Tuesday in October.

LETHBRIDGE---Fifth Tuesday in February and Third Tuesday in September.

For Trial of all Civil Causes

WETASKIWIN---Second Tuesday in May and Fourth Tuesday in November.

RED DEER---Second Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November,

STETTLER---Fourth Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in December.

MEDICINE HAT---Second Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December

MACLEOD---Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

LETHBRIDGE---Second Tuesday in February, Fourth Tuesday in May and Third Tuesday in November.

DATED at Edmonton, Alberta, this 20th day of December, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Belgian Relief Fund

A. J. Drummond, Treas.

C. F. Starr	5 00
C.Rasmussen, Bingville	5 00
H A Wanvig	5 00
O J Wood	10 00
Dr. S. F. McEwan	5 00
F. E. McDiarmid	5 00
A, J. Drummond	5 00
A Friend	5 00
Methodist Church S.S.	8 22
Scollard and Hegy	10 00
W. D. McKay	2 00
	65 22

Church Notices

ENGLISH CHURCH

Rev. A. Cyril Swainson, Vicar.

METHODIST SERVICES

Fertile Flats 3 p. m.
Alderson: 7:30 p. m; Sunday School 11 a.m.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these services.

Rev. T. Taylor Pastor

Dr. Mecklenburg the graduate optician and exclusive Eye Expert 31 years experience 11 years in Alberta, Calgary office phone M 1121 King George Hotel will again be at—

Jenner, February 7th and 8th
Bassano, February 9th to 12th
Brooks, February 14th.
Alderson, Feb 15th
Suffield, Feb 16th Alamo Hotel

Charges moderate, Satisfaction guaranteed.

Blue Grass Shoots.

W.H.McEwen was a Suffield visitor Monday.

A.E.Nerlan has purchased a fine team of horses from Jno.Lahd.

C A. Thomas visited at George Ford's on Saturday.

King Council met at the Blue Grass School house on Saturday.

Mr. Rasmussen and Caines have been appointed to represent the Council at the Convention of Municipalities in Edmonton on the 16th and 17th of February

(additional locals on back page)

WE PRINT

Envelopes Letterheads Note Heads
Sale Posters Invitations Calling Cards
Statement Forms Bill Heads Circulars
Municipal Eorms Butter Wrappers Receipts
Admission Tickets Contracts

And any other kind of Printing from a Calling Card to a Book, will be handled promptly and with care. Our prices are Live and let Live Prices

Get our estimates and see samples before ordering Printing of any kind.

ALDERSON NEWS
Job Department.

—: HARNESS :—

Mr. Farmer, we can sell you a GOOD HEAVY FARM HARNESS complete with BREECHINGS and a GOOD PAIR of COLLARS for $45 00.

The T. Hutchinson Co'y, Ltd.,
623 Third St. MEDICINE HAT Phone 2064

THE PRIDE OF THE WEST
LIVERY, FEED and SALE BARN
G. P. HAVERKAMP, PROP.

By Strict and Careful attention to business hopes to merit a share of your patronage.

PLENTY OF GOOD WATER ALWAYS ON HAND

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

WESTBOUND
No. 3 11.15 a. m.
No. 1 11.41 p. m.
No. 1 stops only to let passengers off.

EASTBOUND
No. 4 8.20 p. m.

IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

Coal Oil Gasoline Lubricants
Hard Grease Axle Grease Cup Grease

Let us book your seasons requirements at present prices.

PIONEER DRAY LINE
LOCAL AGENTS

Dominion Express Co

MONEY ORDERS. Payable in Canada and United States. The safest method of transferring money.

Foreign Cheques payable any where, except in enemy countries.

Canadian Pacific Railway Station

Pioneer Dray Line

Specialists in prompt and efficient transportation.

Phone 26 P. O. box 7

WOLVES

Get "More Money" for your Wolves Muskrat, Foxes, Lynx, Beaver, Marten, White Weasel, Fisher and other Fur bearers collected in your section

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century," a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published.

Write for it—NOW—it's FREE

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept.C 13 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Clean, bright utensils mean clean appetizing food—use

Old Dutch

Why the Stove is Black

Heating Surfaces and Flues Should be Kept Clean

The typical household operates on the hit-or-miss rule of thumb. Effectiveness is secured either through happy chance or the coincidence of that rule with some sound principle.

Why is the stove in the kitchen kept black? The United States Bureau of Standards asserts that not one woman in ten knows. It says that the reason is that a blackened stove is the hottest of stoves. A nickel plated stove loses half of its capacity for hotness.

Do you want your hot water pipes to transfer heat without loss? "Black them bright and shining," says the bureau. A bright pipe loses less heat than one insulated in thin asbestos. Pans and pots kept bright stay hot longer than those not so. An ideal kettle is back on the bottom, to take heat easily, and bright on the sides, to keep heat long.

Fuels are too frequently used without understanding of their special fitnesses for specific purposes. A coal fire takes half an hour of coaxing to proper enthusiasm for frying eggs.

Many furnaces work better on small than on large coal, which also is more expensive. The heating surfaces and the flues of furnaces should be ekpt clean. Soot insulates the source of warmth as if an asbestos mat were put between the stove and the pot of coffee. The bureau affords helpful hints as to what should be the cost of heating the house. Where the winter temperature averages 45 degrees only a little more than a ton of coal should be needed through the season for each room warmed.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the Best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly,
J. G. LESLIE.
Dartmouth.

Zeppelin bombs differ from ordinary explosive bombs, inasmuch as they are intended not to scatter fragments over a wide area, but to produce a sudden and intense heat at a given point, thus starting a fierce conflagration.

The bomb, as a rule, is conical, of 10 inch diameter at the base, corded round, and has a metal handle at the apex. The base is a flat cup, on to which a pierced metal device and handle fitted at the top. The funnel is generally filled with thermit, which upon ignition generates intense heat, and by the time of the concussion has taken the form of molten metal of the extraordinary high temperature of over 5,000 degrees Fahr. The molten metal is spread by the concussion. Outside the funnel is a padding of a highly inflammable or resinous material bound on with an inflammable form of rope. The resinous material creates a pungent smoke.

There is generally some melted white phosphorous in the bottom of the cap, which develops nauseous fumes. In some cases celluloid clippings are added, and occasionally a small quantity of petrol.

A return issued by the British Columbia department of agriculture places the honey production of the province this year at 200,000 pounds. British Columbia produces a great wealth of flowers in unmeasured areas and as the climate appears to be very suitable to bees, a great honey industry is predicted.

CONSUMPTION TAKES HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE

Hundreds of people succumb to consumption every day.

Science proves that the germs only thrive when the system is weakened from colds or sickness, overwork, confining duties or when general weakness exists.

The best physicians point out that during changing seasons the blood should be made rich and pure and active by taking Scott's Emulsion after meals. The cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion warms the body by enriching the blood; it peculiarly strengthens the lungs and throat, while it upbuilds the resistive forces of the body to avoid colds and prevent consumption.

If you work indoors, tire easily, feel languid or nervous, Scott's Emulsion is the most strengthening food-medicine known. It is totally free from stupefying drugs.

Avoid substitutes.

14-42 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ontario.

An Unspeakable Thought

There Should be no Talk of Peace With Victory Near at Hand

Why, therefore, talk of peace when the weapons with which we shall win victory are nearly ready? Apart from the lunacy of it, it is, as I said before, a crime against humanity even to consider the proposition. Let us think with a quiet but invincible determination not to be hoodwinked on what we set out to do. We said to begin with that we would not sheathe the sword—and this is our plighted word as a nation—till Belgium had regained all that she had lost and more. Is that possible if we make peace today or in the near future? It is not. Moreover, do we propose to stand forsworn before the world even as Germany is?

There is no reason for such talk. Why should we begin to listen to whispers of peace just because we have crawled round the turning point of the war?

Now, when from day to day the position is growing stronger and stronger, it is not the time to talk of peace, but of victory.

Sum up the situation very carefully. Do not over-estimate the depletion of Germany's resources in men and munitions, money and food. I cannot possibly go into the details of all those great questions here—perhaps I may be permitted to do so on another occasion—now I can only content myself wtih sounding a warning note against too optmistic calculations on our part.

On the other hand, it is obvious that Germany must be very greatly exhausted. And if we press on it will be impossible for her to withstand the united onslaught of the allies when the hour to strike is come. On every hand, too, there are indications that the hour is coming, and coming soon. The Allies' scheme is gradually being co-ordinated and made perfect.—Hall White, in Montreal Standard.

A Power of Its Own.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has a subtle power of its own that other oils cannot pretend to, though there are many pretenders. All who have used it know this and keep it by them as the most valuable liniment available. Its uses are innumerable and for many years it has been prized as the leading liniment for man and beast.

The British Aristocracy

Oxford, home of aristocracy among other lost causes, was perhaps hardest hit of all English institutions when the war broke out. The aristocracy itself never has given a pretext for the advocates of conscription, because the aristocracy of England is in the field and has been since the beginning. It is not only fighting, it is sacrificing itself every day, and the toll of noble lives which cuts England's heart is appalling even to us, who consider one life as sacred as another.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

BABY'S BATTLES AGAINST SICKNESS

Can best be fought with Baby's Own Tablets—the little pleasant tasting Tablet that never fails to regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out all minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. H. Hower, Eastburg, Alta., says: "I have four healthy children thanks to the use of Baby's Own Tablets. I have been using the Tablets for the past eight years and think them the best medicine in the world for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"In Belgium," said War Correspondent Will Irwin. "I knew an artillery blacksmith who carried on the sleeve of his uniform the hammer and pincers—the insignia of his calling.

"'Wot's them things on your slevee mean?' a civilian asked him one day.

"'They mean I'm an army dentist,' he said, with a wink at me.

"'Dentist, eh?' said the civilian. 'The pincers, then, are to pull the teeth out with. But the hammer—wot's the hammer for?'

"'The hammer,' said the blacksmith 'is for use in bad cases to chloroform the patients.'"

The Manitoba government is said to have been contemplating assistance to the extent of $500,000 to an abattoir to be established at Winnipeg. If the assistance is given, the rates and service in the abattoir will be directly under the control of the government. It is claimed that this would be a great advantage to stock raisers and farmers disposing of their animals through the Winnipeg market.

Enthusiastic Aviator (after long explanation of principle and workings of his biplane)—Now, you understand it, don't you?

Young Lady—All but one thing—that makes it stay up?

Lessons From Failures

By A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagradot White Wyandottes

When failures occur in a small way they do not seem to be very serious, but a failure on a big scale with large amounts involved may mean, at least, temporary disablement and place the individual beyond recovery for some considerable time. In the poultry game it is so easy to dream of immense possibilities and based on cost per hen, average production and profit, just by a little multiplication arrange the profits and immensity of the business to perfectly suit the desire of the operator.

Knowledge and the application of it seem to be absolutely essential and whether secured through expert help or actual experience on the part of the owner, it is most unreasonable to look for any degree of profit without them. In the time that it takes one to gain knowledge of experience in the necessary details for profitably growing and breeding of poultry the good values of the original stock may be lost, and entirely ruined at a loss of most of the first expenditure. If the start is small, improvement can be made and if necessary a fresh start made with but little loss. The dream of the possibilities in the first place may be quite correct, but without the application of known ways of securing results they never could be realized. Quite true, many varieties of systems are used but the close analysis of each will be bound to furnish evidence of supplying the sane essentials. Where better results are obtained the required elements are furnished in better balance and a more satisfactory manner.

Watching the operations of a big start for the amassing of big profits in a nearby well-equipped plant had prompted this article. Here was the case of a man rich in business experience, being a successful manufacturer, but woefully lacking in the poultry knowledge that goes to produce ordinary results. In his own business accustomed to watch and control every detail, his natural tendency was to keep the same watchful eye on directing the poultry and using really inexperienced workers with the poultry. At the start it was an inspiration to talk chicken for it conjured pictures of a manufacturing plant where all kinds of poultry products were turned out as they might be from a factory and by using attractive packages and judicious advertising building up a steady select trade that would mean continuous profit. Here was the case of a man who actually believed that in a year's time he could, with a hundred acre farm, mostly laid out to fruit, establish a plant that could produce everything and buy nothing. What a delusion he has found that to be!

But what has been the trouble? In his own business success was not accomplished in a few weeks or a year. No, it has taken a great many years to perfect the organization and there were many years when the work was hard and up-hill. Could he expect results at once that could be called good unless he could supplement his good equipment with the knowledge and experience that was so essential in his own business? On the plant a 1,400 capacity incubating and brooding equipment was installed, which together with the 4,000 capacity colony houses were the best earmarks of good judgment on the place. To handle the building up to this equipment a man who has no special knowledge of poultry was hired to "buy up" for the plant. He certainly bought up the riff raff of the community. Men told the writer they offered their culls and good-for-nothing runts, telling the man they were only such and he seemed satisfied to buy at a lower price and we suppose got a higher commission. This foundation stock to work with and a young man in charge who hardly knew a game from a turkey, was the nucleus for a producing poultry farm selling prime quality at the biggest profits.

Had the young man been an enthusiast and known what he professed to, he could soon have cleaned out the worst of the truck they had and done something with the balance, but this stuff ate up a good deal the first winter and continued to do so right along. Of course the owner discovered before long he was wrong and in a proper business way made changes. Advertising for the right man to handle a big plant brought about an arrangement for a daily visit from one who was operating his own plant successfully, but this could not bring the success desired although it certainly made a wonderful change and unfortunatey the suggestions for getting the right kind of foundation began to look like added expense.

With a nice start, several thousand chicks well started and something dependable to work with here was a fair chance to make a creditable start, but the dollars failed to roll in at once in large volume and the whole plant is left to shift along in a careless way under the guidance of a general farmer with his young son to specially look after the chickens. The owner told the writer that he realized fully that it is a much more complicated matter than he had supposed, requiring intimate knowledge. As he said, "I can see it requires an expert who knows all the details."

It reminds us of the remark made by a veteran when he was told of the fine birds a new man had bought. Very promptly he said, "Wait till we see what he does with them. It will depend on whether he is really a fancier or not. Otherwise he cannot get results." Many times has this remark come back to us as indicating the one thing lacking.

Poultry is not a product of ordinary manufacture. Nature's laws and causes must have the first consideration. Truly a man can mould form and feathers considerably to his own liking, but it is a long process of painstaking effort. Apprenticeship lasts for life and then all has not been learned. Truly much can be seen in other's failures to warn the thoughtful into better methods. It hurts to see fine equipment, good stock, and the best of environment lose out for the want or some real poultry knowledge. Had this man to depend on this enterprise he would have made it come for his efforts must bring him results, but because he could let go he does so when the turning point, with a little of the good judgment and experience must have given him, had arrived for obtaining a portion of the profit he planned on.

Military Repair Shops

A Busy Industrial Town Behind the British Lines

One of the busiest and best organized industrial towns in the world has sprung up behind the British lines in France in the vicinity of the General Headquarters of the British expeditionary force. This town is composed of the buildings in which repairs are made to arms and equipment and the houses in which the thousands of workmen live.

There are now over 300 repair shops near the General Headquarters, employing more than 28,000 men—picked men from the best workers in various trades. These men and all repair departments are under control of the Army Service Corps, and thus each man is in khaki, whether he be mechanic, bootmaker or tailor.

The shops are made of galvanized iron and timber, and contain the most modern and improved form of machines. The motto is speed and efficiency.

One of the busiest sections is composed of the motor repair shops, of which there are a dozen. As many as 60 vehicles, ranging from a motor cycle to a huge transport automobile, have been repaired in 24 hours, including repairs to some vehicles badly smashed by shells. It is at the close of each day that the long lines of disabled motors begin arriving at the shops.

Two thousand men are engaged on repairs to aircraft. The aircraft come home to roost about 8 o'clock at night, after the day's work or reconnoitering the enemy's lines or fighting hostile aeroplanes or dirigibles has been done.

The aircraft repairing sheds cover two acres. Adjacent to them is an aircraft landing station or field of some 20 acres in extent. This field is one of the chief landing stations for aircraft, whether damaged or not, but all damaged aircraft must come here, if they can, for repairs.

As they come home in the evening each is examined and overhauled by expert mechanics. The undamaged machines are got in order for the flight upon which they will start early the next day—the pilot has nothing to say to this work, he always finds his machine ready for him—and the damaged machines are carted off to the sheds.

Thousands of men are engaged upon repair work to shoes and uniforms. There are five vast sheds where soldiers' boots are put into order. Every day some half dozen wagons arrive, bringing thousands of pairs of damaged boots gathered up by other wagons at different places near the firing line and upon the lines of communication.

The boots are tied together in pairs and attached to each is a docket giving the name of the military unit of the soldier to whom it belongs—that it, as far as it is considered necessary to identify the boot, so when it goes forth from the repair shop it may, and probably does, serve to shoe a different person from the man who originally possessed it.

A regiment at the base is notified that every man in it, or a certain number in it, on a certain date will receive a repaired pair of boots and on that date the distribution of boots is made from the base depot. They are sorted out in sizes, and every Tommy, of course, knows his own size.

Repaired tunics and trousers are dealt with in the same way.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND TRADE MARK

SHIPPING FEVER

Influenza, Pink-Eye, Epizootic Distemper and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "exposed," kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND. Three to six doses often cure a case. One small size bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for brood mares; acts on the blood. SPOHN'S is sold by all good druggists and harness shops or manufacturers. Agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

A Low Death Rate Results in Large Profits

War claims less than 3% of surplus

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office—Toronto

N.B.—Write for Memo Book and Circular.

These Pills Cure Rheumatism.—To the many who suffer from rheumatism a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys and by regulating the action of these organs act as an alternative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions and used steadily and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

Farmers and others living on the banks of small streams are showing much interest in the new invention of A. G. Watkins, of Philadelphia, which is a small water power plant floating on the surface of the stream. This generates sufficient power to operate a small dynamo, which will supply the current to light a modern house of moderate size, or do other useful chores around the farm or suburban residence. The plant consists of two triangular floats secured together so that there is a gradually narrowing channel between them. The broad end of this is turned upstream and the narrow end is equipped with a water wheel. The water enters the large opening, and in passing out acts on the wheel, which is in turn geared to a small dynamo.

The Senator and the Major were walking up the avenue. The Senator was more than middle aged, and considerably more than fat, and, dearly as the Major loved him, he also loved his joke.

The Senator turned with a pleased expression on his benign countenance and said: "Major, did you see that pretty girl smile at me?"

"Oh, that's nothing," replied his friend. "The first time I saw you I laughed out loud."

RAW FURS

Ship Direct to New York, the International Fur Market, and Secure the Highest Cash Prices.

Why ship to the middleman, who must eventually sell your furs in New York and make his profit out of you? We pay the highest market prices. Our methods of grading are unusually liberal. We never charge commissions, giving you full value for your furs.

Write for our price list and special offer.

DAVID BLUSTEIN & BRO.
Fastest Growing Raw Fur House in New York
193 W. 27th St. New York, N. Y.

Auction Sales of Live Stock

The price which a settler would expect to pay if buying live stock in Western Canada, or which he would get if selling, is well indicated by the figures prevailing at auction sales held throughout the country from time to time. As a recent such sale at North Battleford, Saskatchewan, spring calves brought $24 to $30; yearling steers, $40, and cows averaged about $60.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Genevieve—I want to give Jack some books. He's ill, you know, and I can't decide just what kind to give.

Gertrude—Why not give him something religious?

Genevieve—Oh, my, no! He's convalescent now.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

"I had a boiled egg served me for breakfast yesterday with the name Genevieve on it."

"Now, isn't that romantic?"

"It didn't strike me as being so romantic. There was also the date, 1900."

Read it in the Faces of the People You Meet

The Irritability, the Worry, the Gloom, the Despair of Nerve and Brain Troubles. The Blood is Watery, the Nerves Are Starved.

This is the age of nervous troubles, of brain fag, of heart failure, of paralysis and bodily weakness. You can read it in the faces of the people you meet.

The business man, the factory hand, the professional man, the woman in the home, all find their nervous systems giving way before the terrible strain of modern life and keen competition. Nervous force is consumed at a terrible rate, and the blood which must make good this loss becomes thin and watery, lacking in quality as well as quantity.

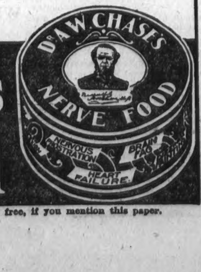
The whole secret of preserving health and curing disease in all such cases is to supply an abundance of rich, red blood. Stimulants may drive the heart at a more rapid pace for a time, but the breakdown will come with greater force.

The blood demands nourishment, the nerves cry for sustenance. They call for just such help as is supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood builder and nerve restorative.

In many, many thousands of cases of this kind Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proven exactly what was needed. In using it you are not experimenting, but are supplying to the system the very ingredients from which Nature reconstructs the wasted nervous system. For this reason its cures are both thorough and lasting.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this paper.

SEA POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN SPELLS THE DOOM OF GERMANY

THE FORCE TO BE USED TO DICTATE PEACE TERMS

In Only One Way Can Germany Ever Hope to Persuade Britain to Permit Her Ships to Sail the Seas, and that will be by Relinquishing all Territorial Gains Made by the War

In entering the war Germany hoped and expected to defeat France and Russia with ease. Her statesmen counted not perhaps upon permanent British neutrality, but upon a temporary paralysis of British statesmanship, which would permit her generals to repeat the success of 1870 and enable her to confront Great Britain with a stupendous accomplished fact. The prompt entrance of Great Britain into the war wholly transformed the situation, says the New York Tribune, and, despite the military failure of the British to the present moment, has been the dominant factor in the defeat of Germany; that it, in the foiling and thwarting of what were the main purposes of German statesmanship at the beginning. In losing control of the sea, or rather in losing the ability to use the sea, Germany lost a decisive battle far more serious than that at the Marne. The final suppression of the submarine campaign, which survives now only as sporatic raids succeed in sinking an occasional ship of relatively small importance, ended the naval phase of the war and brought what is, so far, the only decision in any campaign that has been opened.

Here one strikes at the heart of the real disaster that this war has already foreshadowed for German industry. Before the war Germany dominated Russian markets; she was able through the terms of the Treaty of Frankfort, to sell advantageously in France. But both Russia and France have taken back their ecnomic freedom and both have strongly indicated their purpose to discriminate hereafter against German manufactures. Unquestionably British products and those of the United States conceivably, will receive more favorable tariff treatment than Germany when the war is over. Again, up to the present moment Great Britain has competed with Germany on a parity in her home colonies. Nothing is more certain than that after the war there will be imperial preference, and probably international preference, between France and Great Britain and their respective colonies.

Now, taking the war as a contest between France and Great Britain on the one hand and Germany on the other, what has happened? First of all, Germany has occupied some 8,400 square miles of French territory. That area had a population of some 2,500,000 before the war, but all the men were cleared out before Germany came, by the mobilization. It contained the busiest industrial plants, the richest coal and iron mines. The possession of both has been of great advantage to Germany, and France has suffered severely by the loss of them. But, on the other hand, Germany has lost all of her colonies; most of them have been actually conquered; only German East Africa is practically intact, and even here the British have occupied the coast. All German colonial investments have been swept away. This is, however, only a relatively minor loss compared with the loss of the use of the seas. Germany is above all else a country highly industrialized, which lives by exporting its products of German efficiency to all parts of the world. She is not self supporting in the sense that France is, but, like Great Britain, she is primarily a factory, her national income depends on the returns she gets from her manufactures, plus the freight hre great merchant marine earns in transporting these products and bringing back raw materials and food.

The right to use the sea Germany can only regain in two ways—by compelling Great Britain to relinquish command of the seas or by complying with the terms fixed by Great Britain as the price of the use of the seas. One would be the consequence of victory, the other defeat. But up to the present moment Germany has not been able in the smallest way to exert any force upon Great Britain to compel her to give up the mastery of the seas. Every effort made by Germany has ended in decisive defeat. If you set against the German occupation of 8,400 square miles of French territory the British control of the sea you have measured the exact condition between the contending powers of the west. It is plain that no hardship of France is comparable with that of Germany, because France, thanks to British sea power, is able to get coal and iron from abroad. She has now been able to reorganize her industrial establishments in such a fashion that what used to be made at Lille and at Roubaix, at St. Quentine and Tourcoing—that is, the things essential to national life and comfort—are made elsewhere.

Now, if peace were to be considered today, it is plain that Germany would have to evacuate France, and Belgium as well. In no other way could she persuade the British to permit her ships to sail the seas, and she has no present means of compelling such British consent. But this would be to restore things to their exact status before the war. It would mean that for her tremendous sacrifices Germany had gained nothing from France or from Great Britain, but had lost her colonies. Conceivably the British would not make such a bargain. Then what? Either Germany would have to offer more or she would have to continue in a condition which meant paralysis to her industrial establishments. She might make peace with France, with Russia, and with all her continental enemies, but she would not be one step nearer the freedom of the seas than was Napoleon after he had conquered the continent. She could, to be sure, send her manufactures to Russia and to France, if they were prepared to resume friendly relations, but would they be?

Shooting at Close Target

Story From Gallipoli Tells of Work of New Zealanders

Remarkable performances in the way of close shooting upon the Gallipoli Peninsula are recorded of the New Zealand howitzers and field guns. The New Zealand official war correspondent, Malcolm Ross, reports that toward the end of August a major of infantry telephoned, calling attention to the fact that the New Zealand howitzers were dropping shells into a Turkish trench only five yards in front of the trench occupied by his men. He therefore asked the battery to cease firing at that particular trench of the enemy. The reply was that the firing was being done purposely, inasmuch as the battery commander fully trusted his men and his guns even with a margin of only five yards. The reason for this close fire was because the infantrymen in the front trench had apparently run out of bombs and were being severely dealt with by the Turks.

During the Turkish counter attack on the night of May 19, the New Zealand No. 2 battery of field artillery fired 611 rounds of shrapnel at Turkish trenches only 20 yards distant from the Australasian trenches. The shells shrieked continuously over the heads of the Australasians crouching in their trenches, and throughout the night there was only one premature burst. As it was a dark night and the range only 1,000 yards, giving necessarily a very flat trajectory, "the feat," the correspondent says, "involved accurate and careful 'laying' on the part of the gunners. The slightest error, such as the short setting of a fuse, would have been serious under such circumstances."

But that close shooting in the Dardanelles operation occasionally accidentally worked havoc among the British forces is shown by the fact that on the afternoon of August 8th, when Col. Malone, with a handful of New Zealand infantrymen, was actually within sight of the Narrows, having surmounted the Sari Bahr ridge, he was killed by shrapnel being fired by British warships at the heavy Turkish counter attack, and that there were numerous other casualties among the New Zealanders from the same cause.

Striking a Balance

As Between Great Britain and Germany, the British Have the Best of the Argument

The right to use the sea Germany can only regain in two ways—by compelling Great Britain to relinquish command of the seas or by complying with the terms fixed by Great Britain as the price of the use of the seas. One would be the consequence of victory, the other of defeat. But up to the present moment Germany has not been able in the smallest way to exert any force upon Great Britain to compel her to give up the mastery of the seas. Every effort made by the Germans has ended in decisive defeat.

If you set against the German occupation of 8,400 square miles of French territory the British control of the sea, you have measured the exact condition between the contending powers of the west. It is plain that no hardship of France is comparable with that of Germany, because France, thanks to British sea power, is able to get coal and iron from abroad. She has now been able to reorganize her industrial establishments in such fashion that what used to be made at Lille and at Roubaix, at St. Quentin and Tourcoing—that is, the things essential to national life and comfort—are made elsewhere.

In addition, France has lost many men and a few districts have been ravaged, either by reason of the actual conflict or because of German wantonness. This represents a capital loss, but it does not represent a capital loss greatly in excess of that suffered by Germany in her colonies and in the paralysis or destruction of her merchant marine. As for French casualties, they are certainly not in excess of German proportionately, and British are so far inconsiderable, compared with German—2,250,000 for the latter against 500,000 for the former, according to the last official figures. It should be noted, too, that the German figures are for Prussia alone, whose population is not far from that of Great Britain.

Now, if peace were to be considered today, it is plain that Germany would have to evacuate France, and Belgium as well. In no other way could she persuade the British to permit her ships to sail the seas, and she has no present means of compelling such British consent. But this would be to restore things to their exact status before the war. It would mean that for her tremendous sacrifices Germany had gained nothing from France or from Great Britain, but had lost her colonies.—New York Tribune.

Historic Inn Closed

"The Three Pigeons," one of England's oldest and most famous inns, and the sole existing tavern of Elizabethan times, was closed recently by the Middlesex Licensing Justices, in accordance with a movement inaugurated some time ago by the temperance leaders to restrict the number of licensed inns.

"The Three Pigeons" was used as a background for the low comedy scenes in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," and is alluded to in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend." The inn, perhaps, has had more literary associations than any other English tavern.

Constantine Praises Lord Kitchener

Kitchener's Logic and Stories of War Convinced All Who Heard Him

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener left a very vivid impression on the Athenian population and especially on Constantine I, King of the Greeks. Speaking of the British war minister's visit, the Greek monarch said to the A.P. correspondent:

"I am a soldier. Kitchener is a soldier. We speak the same language and we understood one another perfectly from the outset."

One story which Lord Kitchener told in Athens made a particularly deep impression. No public account of the incident has ever been given.

"When the manoeuvres of the great fleet were held about a month ago north of Scotland," said Lord Kitchener, "eight German submarines of the newest and strongest type went out with the purpose of getting to the fleet and playing havoc with the manoeuvres. One came to grief in our North Sea net. The others nosed through and approached the fleet. But there was another net heading them off. They tried to break through to get around, to find an opening, but there was none. Two more were lost in this effort. Finally the remainder decided to return to their bases at Heligoland. But they could no longer find the way out. The gate in the net had been closed. Two were lost desperately trying to get through. The remaining three finally were forced to come to the surface and surrendered themselves. We took them intact—crews, submarines and all."

Another declaration of the British war minister made to General Dousmaris, the chief of the Greek general staff, was less favorably received in Athens.

"Suppose the Germans do conquer Egypt," he is credited with saying. "Suppose they extend their line throughout Turkey and hold the Euphrates valley. Suppose they take India. What then? We shall get it all back when we defeat the Germans in France. The war is not going to be fought out in Egypt or in India or the Balkans. It is going to be fought out in Germany."

King Constantine's only comment was: "It's all very well for England to talk about what she will get back at the war's end. But we Greeks live in the Balkans."

The Banker and Farmer

Prosperity of the Bank and Farm Go Hand in Hand

The banker stands close to the farmer. He is in position to know about the farmer and his business. When the farmer goes to a bank to borrow money the banker learns his financial circumstances; his various sources of income; the kind of farmer he is; the number of children he has, and whether his wife works in the field. We would not claim that the banker is no' modest because he pries so deeply into the farmer's affairs as he does not do it through personal inquisitiveness, but to get at the facts concerning the security for the loan. However, it makes no difference as to the reason why the banker asks questions that will unfold the farmer's affairs; he gets them and what is more the farmer is willing to confide in the good banker.

In many instances, the banker does not need to ask any questions, for he already knows the character of the farmer, his income, and all matters pertaining to his welfare. The farmer's business is an open book. He cannot hide his wealth. His buildings and improvements are in the full glare of God's sunlight; the crops are in his fields or granary, and stock will be found in pasture or stable. The value of improvements can be judged, the fields measured, and the cattle counted, and the value of all recorded. There is no basement business in farming. It is all done above the ground.

But there is another side to this question which is complex and needs a business judgment to solve. It is the combining of forces of the farm to produce the largest as well as the most profitable crops. Farming is more and more requiring a keen business judgment, and the banker is willingly assisting the farmer in the adoption of better business methods.

Not all bankers have seen this nor informed themselves upon the business practices of farming, for recently our attention was called to a rather stupid act of a banker. He had lent money to a certain farmer for a year for the purpose of purchasing some dairy heifer calves. At the end of the year the banker demanded his money, so the farmer was forced to sell his heifers. The banker had not helped this man by lending him money, in fact he injured him. If he had extended the loan till the heifers began to return something to the farmer the banker would have helped both the farmer and himself.

It is a hopeful sign to note that most bankers are informing themselves upon business methods of farming so that they can render the farmer a good business judgment. At the recent Banker-Farmer convention there was a motto on the wall that reads as follows: "Take interest in the farmer as well as from him." The banker who is not willing to do this and to lend money upon the basis that will be to the best advantage of the farmer is short sighted as to his own welfare. The prosperity of the bank and farm go hand in hand.

Canada Will Aid in Economic Pressure

The Canadian government is in full sympathy with and is prepared to cooperate on the terms of the resolution of the British house for the increase of economic pressure upon Germany.

At the outset of the war orders were passed prohibiting all trade with the enemy. They have been maintained. Such trade is not only prohibited directly, but steps have been taken to prevent any indirect traffic as well. The government has taken power to control petroleum export, while the export of Canadian nickel is permitted only under guarantee that none of it is to be of enemy destination.

Women Eligible For Legislature

Manitoba Government Has Considered Matter in Favorable Fight

If the women of Manitoba, after getting the vote, want to elect members of their own sex to the legislature, they will be free to do so. This opinion was expressed in government circles. It is known that the government has considered the problem and the statement was made that a decision has been reached, the gvernment being prepared, it is reported, to pass the necessary legislation should the women express a desire to have feminine representatives in the house.

In actual fact, the admission of a large new class to the rights of the franchise no doubt implies recognition of its right to choose its own representatives. It is pointed out, however, that the enfranchisement of the women will not in itself remove their present disqualification for election to the house. The education law defines the qualifications required of candidates, and among them it is required that they shall be of the male sex. In order to admit women to the house the statutes would have to be amended, redefining the qualifications of candidates.

More than one cabinet minister, it is believd, holds the view that the enfranchisement of women must bring in its train the speedy abolition of all discriminations against them.

Sinking of Submarine

Gunner of "Baralong" Gives Details of Action Showing Cowardice of Germans

The London Daily Chronicle publishes the story of a gunner who was a member of the Baralong's crew, concerning the attack on the Nicosian and the sinking of a German submarine.

"On August 19 at 2 p.m.," says the gunner, "we received a wireless message from the Nicosian, saying she was being chased by a German submarine. We accordingly proceeded full speed to her assistance. At 3 p.m. we sighted the Nicosian, which was being shelled by the submarine, while the crew was getting the lifeboats out.

"We got plenty of ammunition ready on the poop and at 3.30 p.m. the marines took cover behind the bulwarks on the port side of the afterdeck with rifles. The gunners also took cover behind their guns. The excellent seamanship of our captain brought our ship up on the starboard of the Nicosian, the submarine being on the port side, so that for a few minutes we were hidden from the submarine's view. During that short interval we cleared for action, trained our guns, set the sights for 700 yards and hoisted the white ensign.

"As soon as we appeared around the bow of the Nicosian the submarine fired one shot at us, which went wide. The marines then opened with a well aimed volley, which swept the decks of the submarine and seemed to demoralize the crew, for they immediately left their guns and rushed for the conning tower, several going overboard, but whether they were shot by rifle fire or dived over in panic, I cannot say.

"We then opened fire with our port and stern guns, but the first shot hit short. However, it may have hit the submarine beneath the waterline. The next shot hit the conning tower which appeared to be split in half, sending two men flying into the air. The next and succeeding shots all hit the submarine which gradually sank, everyone of her crew being either drowned or shot, and only a few parts of bodies and a large quantity of oil remaining on the surface.

"Not ony were their two guns of heavier calibre than ours, but, in addition, they had several torpedo tubes, whereas we could only get two guns to bear upon them. If they had stuck to their guns they would at least have stood a sporting chance, but apparently German submarines, although always ready to attack defenseless merchant ships and kill and maim their passengers and crews, have no stomach for fighting armed ships of his majesty's navy, even when the odds are in their favor.

National Registration In New Zealand

Similar Plan Might Possibly be Adopted to Raise Half Million Troops Here

Details of the national registration act recently passed by the New Zealand parliament have been received by the department of trade and commerce. The act is of interest to Canada, as being along the line of possible adoption here in case the war should be protracted and more drastic action should become necessary to secure the authorized increase of the Canadian forces to half a million men.

Under the New Zealand act, which contemplates the securing of full and detailed information as to the number of men available for enlistment, every male resident is required to furnish to the government a schedule giving full particulars as to age, nationality, occupation, dependents, etc., and also stating whether he is willing to enlist for active service. For failure to furnish the particulars required or for making false statements a penalty of $500 or six months' imprisonment is provided.

The Will to Win

The empire is securely anchored in the sea; from the inexhaustible resources of the sea we are drawing our strength. There is no ground for pessimism. Pessimism is a crime when we confront determined, well-informed and highly organized enemies. Pessimism atrophies the mind, saps the energy, dispirits the nation, and encourages the foes. We must preserve the will to win. If the people of this country (with their rulers) could obtain a vision of what has been done and the greater things which still can be done by the aid of sea power, there would be no feeling of depression, but we should be full of confidence, and that confidence would be shared by allies and neutrals to our advantage.—Fortnightly Review.

INSTRUCTIVE VISIT MADE TO ONE OF BRITAIN'S STRONG NAVAL BASES

AN IMPRESSIVE SIGHT OF CONCENTRATED POWER

A Party of Foreign Journalists Given an Opportunity of Viewing Some of the Watch Dogs of the North Sea, and Securing Some Interesting Information

Under the escort of officers assigned by the admiralty, a correspondent of the Associated Press and a party of foreign journalists were given the first opportunity to visit one of the great naval bases on the coast, where cruisers, destroyers and submarines are assembled for their watch over the North Sea and from which big point ocean going submarines are sent on forages to the Baltic and to the Dardanelles.

It was an impressive sight of concentrated power and alert readiness with long lines of battle-scarred cruisers stretching seaward and headed by the famous Arethusa. Back of them a vast flotilla of destroyers, then a countless number of submarines of the latest D and E type, which have recently performed such brilliant work from the Dardanelles to the Bosphorus and throughout the Baltic.

The day was typical of the rigors the British fleet is now experiencing in the North Sea, with rain pelting the sailors in oilskins, a north wind cutting the sea into foam, and seagulls everywhere. The little fishing village on the coast had been transformed by the war into a vast naval rendezvous, with storehouses stretching a half mile, prepared to re-equip an armada and send it back to sea within two hours of its arrival.

Here also were the "mother ships," ranged in long lines along the quay, ready to receive back their fighting children each time they came from a raid or a battle. The huge establishment was vibrating with energy and in the harbors mine sweepers were coming back from their work, hydro-aeroplanes were manoeuvring and black smoke from the funnels of the cruisers and destroyers told of their readiness to dash out to sea after an enemy craft.

The Arethusa and the light cruiser squadron had just returned from scouting along the German coast in search of a German fleet which was said to have ventured out from the Kiel canal. Nothing had been seen of the German ships and the British officers—the men who had now received their stars in the famous fighting under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty—were derisive at the idea that the Germans would venture forth.

One of the officers who was in command of the torpedo tubes when they fired the deadly missiles which struck the German cruiser Blucher, and sent her reeling to the bottom in the great fight of last January, pointed out these self-same tubes and told how they had worked.

"First, we let go that one," he said, "and then this one. It was this one that hit the Blucher amidships. She was lying off shore about 1,500 yards. The thing that impressed me after we hit her was the deadly stillness. It was terribly still until the great ship threw up her bow, turned clean over and sank.

"Yes, this is the one that did it," and he patted this terrible death dealing engine affectionately, as if it were his child, which in truth it has been since he laid the Blucher low. Scars of battle were all over the ship, which the officers pointed out with the pride that a Heidelburg student displays when he exhibits his wounds. A deck galley amidships had been entirely shot away, a meleite shell having exploded in it. This has been rebuilt. One dent in the side armor was pointed out, as big as a washbowl. The upper works were literally peppered with shrapnel, but the scars were now neatly bandaged with two inch riveted steel plates so that the saucy Arethusa was again as good as ever.

The party now went aboard the latest type of big destroyers, which are here ranged in great battalions with steam up. They are very fast, some of them making 37 to 38 knots and even touching 42 knots on a measured mile, while all of them regularly do 35 knots on regular service. (A knot is 2,025 yards).

Lying outside of them were the submarines of the D and E type, the latter being sea-going craft of great radius which now are making distant under sea voyages to the Baltic and to the Dardanelles. The smaller D boats have the trim outlines of an eight-oar racing shell, but the new ocean rangers are as ugly as some submarine monster with a steel fin running fore and aft and a camel's hump amidship for a deck. One of the commanders pointed out their fine qualities.

"They can stay under water for 72 hours," he said, "yes, three days without inconvenience to the crew from lack of air. The D boats are good for runs of 24 hours under water, but the E boats make 72 hours just as easily. During these long deep water runs they thread their way through the Skager Rack or skirt around Teneriffe and past Gibraltar, with as much ease under water as above.

"The direction and proximity of distance from land are all determined with mathematical accuracy by the science of navigation and the steering goes on as easily under water as above."

There are many famous sea fighters among the destroyers, including the Lance, which helped to sink the Koenigen Louise off Havre and was in the Heligoland battle. In fact, all these ships had seen battle service unless they had just come from the yards and the Arethusa's men were proud of the fact that she had gone from the shipyard into battle.

"Yes," said one of her officers, "we got out of the yard on a Saturday, we were in the fight by Wednesday and had sunk a battleship and were back in the yard again by next Saturday. How is that for a record?"

Battleships to Survive Single Torpedo

Future American Vessels Will Have to be Hit Twice to Sink

Future American battleships will be able to survive the explosion of a single torpedo against their hulls, regardless of where they are struck, in the opinion of U.S. navy experts. Experiments which have been in progress for more than a year, it is learned, have demonstrated that two or more torpedoes must find their mark before ships sub-divided and protected as the new American craft can be sent to the bottom.

The two super-dreadnoughts and two battle cruisers congress has been asked to authorize this year will be designed on this plan. Battleships Nos. 43 and 44, contracts for which have already been awarded to the Mare Island and New York navy yards, have added interior construction resulting from the study made of the question of torpedo defense since the outbreak of the European war. But later ships will have even increased provisions in this regard.

The experiments are continuing and officials expect further information on the subject to be developed. Details of the work are regarded as confidential, but it is known that some experts are at least hopeful that a type of construction will be involved which will greatly reduce the effectiveness of either mines or torpedoes against heavy ships.

Suffering of Serb Army

Army Encountered Terrible Hardships in its Fight

Hardships encountered by the Serbian army in its flight through the mountains of Albania are described in a letter to the Paris Temps sent from Scutari.

"This is the sixth capital Serbia has had during the two months," says the writer. "After Nish it was Kralevo, then Raska, Mitrovitza, Prisrend and, finally, Scutari.

"As a tourist I am acquainted with the Alps, the Carpathans and the Pyrennees, but I have never seen such goat paths for roads running along the edge of terrible precipices and the sides of peaks in the clouds. The officials of the Serbian government rode little mountain ponies, but often they had to abandon their mounts and go on foot. I have seen their horses slip and fall into abysses. Sometimes, one had to go on all fours. Some, to avoid vertigo, had to be guided with closed eyes.

"Then there was snow, which caused fresh suffering. Roads were worn through the snow a yard deep. Albanian guerillas were taking pot shots at us from behind rocks high up or from opposite sides of the canyons.

"The army could not bring its guns and convoys through such country. When we began to enter it we had to destroy automobiles, wagons vehicles and every sort of gun. Officers and soldiers wept as they demolished their guns, those pieces of steel which they called their 'French friends,' the ordnance having been made at Creuso. The men had been attached to them and many artillerists served the same gun for years. Some officers refused to destroy their pieces, saying they preferred to use their last bit of strength in trying to save them; and some of them have succeeded and actually have brought their guns across.

"Altogether there have arrived by various routes six thousand women and children. The tragedy of the situation is that the army has almost nothing to eat. The soldiers had no bread for four days, but small quantities of flour were kept for the women and children."

British Officer Bags Sixty-Seven Trawlers

Captured Fleet of German Vessels Now Anchored at Dover

Charles Bigelow, a New York merchant, with a branch office in Liverpool, who arrived in New York recently, told of the recent capture of sixty-seven German steam fighting trawlers by the strategy of a British naval officer. The captured fleet is now at anchor at Dover.

"About a month ago," he said, "the commander of a destroyer which had been out to the North Sea fishing fleet found three German fishing trawlers on the German coast with the British and French boats. He went on board to see if they had any guns, and, finding nothing suspicious, he told their skippers to go ahead. Three days later he picked up the fleet again and found eleven Germans there instead of three, and repeated his former program.

"Two weeks later the same commander found that the number of German trawlers had increased to fifteen, and still he did not interfere, although he made sure they were not armed. On December 20 the commander, leading a squadron of five destroyers, visited the North Sea fishing fleet, and captured sixty-seven trawlers which were taken into Dover. I do not know what the value of the vessels is, but they will be very useful to the admiralty for mine sweepers. The cargoes of fish brought $15,000 at Dover."

Butter Making

The main points in making fine winter butter on the farm are to have clean, well fed, preferably some fresh cows; a fairly rich cream, properly ripened, but not kept too long before churning; proper churning, temperature; light even salting; careful working; attractive package, and good salesmanship. The person who combines all these can rest assured of a good market at paying prices for all the good butter that can be produced on his farm during the winter months.—H. H. Dean, in the Canadian Countryman.

411,446,782,354,290,851½

Was the Winning Number.

Too bad nobody guessed it. We are so sorry? The reason for the half in the end was, a Gink from Brutus ordered Ham and Eggs, but we didn't have de ham.

Get de BIG FEED

THE ALDERSON PHARMACY

S. F. McEWEN, M. D. proprietor

Take Laxacold or Bromo-Quinine for that Cold and ward off the "Grippe."

Nyal's Pinol Expectorant and White Pine of Tar will stop that cough

WE HAVE THEM ALL

The Grain Exchange Barber Shop

Cleanliness is next to Godliness

BRING YOUR LAUNDRY TO

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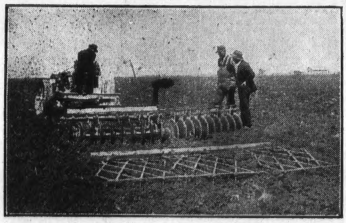

Price only $800 f.o.b. Port Arthur, Ont.

Terms:---$100 with order, balance $700 when engine is delivered.

Pluss freight to point of destination.

FOR SALE

—AT—

The Alderson News Office

Butter wrappers $3 per 1000

Patriotic Fund.

ALDERSON PATRIOTIC FUND

Wheat or cash equivalent.

	wheat bush
W M Cotter	50
Strong & Dowler, per Geo Shields	50
H Von Wilucki	20
	140
	cash
Carried forward	739 10
Gustav Olsen, Tide Lake,	25 00
Johnson Bros	36 00
N E Stuart	50 00
H A Wanvig	10 00
O J Wood	40 00
Martin Stubbs	50 50
Adams Bros, Tide Lake	24 60
Roy Woollven	1 00
Scollard and Hegy	40 00
Proceeds Tripola Dance	21 00
Mike Doyle	3 60
	1.040.80

JENNER PATRIOTIC FUND

Total estimate	164 50

Market Prices

Wheat No. 1 $1.02—No 2. $0.99 -- No. 3, 0.95 — Oats, .33c. — Flax, $1.75.

PROVISIONS : Butter, .35c Eggs, .35cts.

Bluegrass Shoots (cont'n'd)

Blue Grass U. F. A. held their regular meeting in the School house on Saturday. There was good attendance of members present. Considerable business was transacted. The delegatesfrom the Convention at Calgary gave reports and these were followed by discussions. There was a subscription list for the Patriotic fund opened up and in a few minutes the substantial amount of $80.00 was seccured. The next meeting will be held in the School house at Tripola on Feb. 29th and a good attendance is looked for.

On Sunday Feb.6th there was church service held in the School under the auspices of Rev C. N.Sand[illegible] from Youngstown Alta [illegible] as [illegible] elected as follows: [illegible] John Lahd, Secreary, Rudolf Johnson, Sec-Treasurer-A. E Nerland and three Trustees Hans Wester, Andrew Lahd, and R. Johnson. Next services will be held Sunday, March, 12th. 1916

The first W. A. Deanery Conference of this diocese will be held in the Holy Trinity Church Hall at Medicine Hat on Tuesday and Wednesday Feb,22nd and 23rd. The local branch here of St Mary's Church will be well represented

Our Candy is of the best. The Palace

At a regular meeting of the school board last week it was decided that all taxes should be collected. If distraint proceedings are necessary they they will be adopted. This is by order of the Board.

The Valentine Social at the Methodist Church on Monday evening Feb. 14th. promises to be the most successfull for some time. Good orchestra music. Ice Cream on sale at the booth. Lunch served.

The Ladies Aid of the Methcdist Church will hold thier regular meeting at the residence ofMrs C.F Starr on Wednesday Feb.16th.

Mr and Mrs Theroux and Ruth leave to-night, Thursday for their new home in Shaunavon, Sask. For the past few days they have been guests of Mr and Mrs. Scollard. Mr and Mrs Theroux carry with them a host of good wishes from Alderson friends.

Dont Miss the Valentine Social at the Methodist Church on Monday evening Feb. 14th. Good musical programme. The other Socials were good. This will be better.

Mr. and Mrs R. S.Clark of Tide Lake visited last week in Medicine Hat and Calgary.

Chas. England who is now engaged in extensive farming at Blackie was visitor in town, Thursday and Friday. Mr.England had been down to the Hat on legal business dropped off the train here when returning home to fraternize with old friends Mr. England remarked on the large amount of snow that has fallen this winter said that it presaged a good crop

The Hotelmen are good judges of good printing. Last week we were favoured with an order for 2000 letter heads and envelopes from Manager Ferguson of the Alamo Suffield This week we completed an order of 2500 for Harry Johnson of Hotel Alderson. The border of the New Letterheads for the Alderson carry the following— OVER ONE MILLION DOLLAR CROP IN ALDERSON DISTRICT 1915. NO CROPS IN THE WORLD YIELDED ANY MORE PER ACRE THAN RIGHT HERE IN ALDERSON DISTRICT WE HAVE THE SOIL. WE HAVE THE CLIMATE. WE HAVE GOOD FARMERS.

Bread for sale at the Palace. It is fresh every day.

SEND THE NEWS FOUR BITS FOR THE SOLDIER'S TOBACCO FUND.

The New Council met for a very brief session on Monday evening W. Scollard was elected Reeve for 1916. Council will meet again on Monday when several matters will be threshed out

Have you over-looked the Patriotic Fund? Remember you are [illegible] contsibutions to A J Drummond of Alderson or per the Teller of the Union Bank of Jenner

Freddie Walker says he is going to enlist. Good for you Freddie.

Pound Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following horses were impounded in the Pound kept by the undersigned on the S.E. quarter, Sec. 27-16-10 west of 4th meridian on the 9th. day of February, 1916.

2 Buckskin Geldings, branded on left shoulder, an L within a circle

2 Iron Grey Geldings, no visible brand.

1 Sorrel Mare in foal, K on left hip.

1 Bay Gelding, no visible brand

1 Bay Mare Colt, year old

DATED this tenth day of February, 1916.

King Municipality.

ED. EDMUNDS,
POUNDKEEPER.

F. C. Woolven

The Old Reliable Pioneer Store

Ladies--We have a number of nice Coats. The price of these is 20 per cent off.

We also have a nice stock of Ladies Dresses and Skirts.

GOOD LINES of LADIES SHOES

Place your next Grocery order here. Our stock is comple and fresh.

F. C. Woollven

ALDERSON MEAT MARKET

LOUIS RHODES, PROP.

We handle all kinds of made in Canada Meat

INCLUDING

HAM, RAM, LAMB, SHEEP or MUTTON.

We also deal in all kinds of Fish except

WHALE, SHARK, SWORDFISH & SUCKERS

On account of the war we dare not mention Sauerkraut.

THE ALBERTA FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR COMPANY.

Mr. Farmer:--If in need of Flour or Feed, call at the

FARMER'S ELEVATOR

and get our prices.

Shorts	- -	**$21.00** per ton
Bran	- -	**$19.00** per ton
Good Flour	-	**$2.75** per cwt

We also have on hand

Barbed wire	**2 pt.**	**$3.90** per spool
" "	**4 pt.**	**$4.10** per spool